THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cables and Steamers.

THE PRUSSO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

A Grand Tripartite Hinted At.

A BRILLIANT SHOWER OF METEORS IN ENGLAND.

Prussia Purchases the "Dunderberg."

SERIOUS CRISIS IN EUROPE

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PRUSSO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Negotiation of an Alliance with Russia.

BERLIN, November 13.—The diplomatic negotiations for the perfection of a treaty for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and Prussia, are positively going on in this city and St. Petersburg.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

The United States to be Admitted to the Alliance—America a Sovereign Power in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, November 13.—In spite of the many denials rumors of a Prusso-Russian alliance continue to prevail It is even said that the treaty provides for the admission of the United States into the alliance, with a sovereign establishment in the Mediterranean Sea, and guarantees that nation highly favorable commercial advantages.

THE METEORIC SHOWER.

Brilliant Display Observed from Greenwich Observatory, England—Twelve Thousand Meteors Seen With the Naked Eye.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, ENGLAND, November 14—6 A. M—The expected meteoric showers were observed last night. At nine o'clock a few meteors fell; at eleven o'c ock they had increased in number and size, and between one and two o'clock this morning the maximum was reached. The night was clear, and the stars were out in great numbers. The whole heavens were brilliantly illuminated.

The showers of meteors were of great beauty and brilliancy, and radiated from the constellation Leo, near the star Gamma Leonis. Their direction was mostly from the east to the west. The paths of the meteors were from three to four degrees in the north Near Ursa Major twenty or thirty were observed at one time, and crossing the zenith fifty or sixty more of unusual size and duration, the majority being larger than stars of the first magnitude. Several exoded from the vicinity of Jupiter; one, of immense dimensions, was colored red, blue, green, orange, and amber. Nearly all had trails of fire. Of two flaming from Leo at the same time, one crossed Beta Geminorum, and the other Mars. Two more, one red, and the other of an oriental sapphire color, crossed Alpha Orionis.

Some of the meteors burst forth in splendor; one, breaking behind the rising clouds, flashed like sheet lightning, and another of emerald hue burst near Eta Leonis at fifteen minutes after 2 o'clock A. M., its trail of flame being visible for a minute and a half, and then faded away in brilliant nebulæ.

At 3 A. M. they commenced to diminish gradually, until, at the present moment, they are all, meteors and stars, fading away in the morning light.

We counted five thousand in one hour, nearly twelve thousand in all, with the naked eye.

America and the English Press.

Mr. Walter, principal proprietor of the *Times*, who is at present traveling in America, has addressed a letter to the chief editor of that journal, Mr. Delane, expressing his disapproval of the policy followed by the editors of the *Times* relative to American affairs.

Disraeli's Reform Bill.

Mr. Disraeli has submitted to his ministerial colleagues a new reform bill, which will be taken into consideration and discussed at the next cabinet council. According to the terms of Mr. Disraeli's bill, every house-tenant would obtain the suffrage, and apparently there is no difference between it and the bill introduced by Mr. Bright, who demanded only household suffrage. But Mr. Disraeli couples his qualification for the franchise with the condition of a three years' residence, although the majority of the workmen who occupy entire houses in England pay a weekly rent, and are compelled by a frequent change of employment to also often move to different neighborhoods Mr. Disraeli's bill will, therefore, not be accepted by the Liberal party.

PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

The Alliance of the Czar with Prussia and "Young Germany"—French Views of the Diplomacy and French Anxiety for the Result—Important Action Towards Poland and the East.

From the Paris La Presse, November 1.

The alliance between Russia and Prussia is now an accomplished fact. It is not now a question of the continual interchange of good offices which was revealed to indignant Europe, in 1863, by the Extradition Convention of Posen of that permanent complicity which [illegible] Nord to speak of Prussia as the traditional ally of Russia; it is a question of binding engagements entered into with reference to a special object, and in anticipation of events already determined upon.

If Russia, in the execution of her plans in the East, should meet with any other obstacle than the Turks, Prussia will range herself on her side. If any foreign intervention should thwart the work of assimilation which Prussia is accomplishing in Northern Germany, or the already prepared absorption of the minor States south of the Main, Prussia can rely upon the armed co-operation of Russia. * * * The two countries have a common task to accomplish—the destruction of the Polish nationality. It was Prussia which conceived the idea of the dismemberment of Poland, which prepared its execution, which precipitated its accomplishment, and which has assiduously had a lion's share of the spoils. United by their complicity in this crime, Prussia and Russia are now laboring with common zeal to efface the last traces of the Polish name. While the Cabinet of St. Petersburg omits nothing in order to Russianize one portion of the Polish provinces, the Cabinet of Berlin is engaged in Germanizing others. It has compelled them, despite all previous engagements, to enter into the North German Confederation, in order to destroy the last vestiges of their national existence. The sole obstacle to the entire accomplishment of the design is the strip of Poland which has preserved its language, its religion, and its customs under the rule of Austria. * * * It is not only in the accomplishment of their common object that Prussia and Russia find Austria in their path, but also in the pursuit of their ambitious designs. Who could defend against Russia the Valley of the Mouths of the Danube? Who could afford the most speedy and effectual aid to the Sultan, if not Austria, who could by its counsels, by its influence, by its support, preserve the States of South Germany from absorption? Who is the necessary ally of Saxony? Who retains possession of Bohemia, so ardently coveted, if not Austria? Let Austria disappear or be abused, and Russia and Prussia will have removed the chief obstacles to the accomplishment of their designs. Will these designs ever conflict with each other? What interest has Prussia in the Black Sea or at Constantinople? Has Russia any greater interest in opposing obstacles to the designs of Prussia in Germany? She sought by matrimonial alliances and by the *hidden workings* of indefatigable diplomacy, to create for herself an influence over the petty courts of Germany. What advantage has she ever gained by it? Did that influence, backed by all the efforts of Prussia, succeed in inducing Germany to take part with the Czar in the Crimean war? Would it not suit her better that all Germany should be in the grasp of Prussia, as then, to avail herself of its power, she would only have to arrange with the Cabinet of Berlin? Thus, then, nothing exists to divide Russia and Prussia; everything tends to unite them. "Backing each other" writes a Russian statesman intently, "Russia and Prussia may defy the rest of Europe." We believe that Russia and Prussia are now backing each other. * * * Russia is making preparations at Nikolaief which are not very consistent with the spirit of the letter of the Treaty of Paris. Her journals are daily demanding the restitution of the left bank of the Danube. Her official agents stand aloof at Bucharest, and protest by their abstention against the concessions of the Porte. Finally, Russia is accumulating very considerable forces upon the Austrian frontiers. Austria discovers every instant in Bohemia, in Moravia, in Silesia, the hand of Prussian agents, the Prussian functionaries in their relations with the Austrian authorities, displaying *systematic arrogance* and nauteur. Finally, the personage to whom Prussia has confided the principal authority in Saxony during the occupation has told the Saxons as a farewell, that before five months have elapsed he will be reinstated at Dresden, not again to withdraw from it. It has appeared to us profitable to point out these facts. Before seeking to obtain the facts which their union promises to them, they are now endeavoring to complete their alliance. They wished to ascertain whether the alliance between Prussia and Italy could not endure after the war terminated. They could not despair that the prospect of a protectorate over Egypt may render England indifferent to the fate of Constantinople.

The London *Times*, in one of those articles the unexpected appearance of which always marks an evolution in the Government policy, or a change in the views of the directing classes, has made light of the fate of Constantinople and the Ottoman Empire altogether, while, on the contrary, attaching to the destinies of Egypt an importance sufficiently great to warrant the sacrifice of the last shilling and of the last soldier of England How far will this new programme obtain the assent of public opinion in England? What chance has it of being accepted and approved by the Cabinet of London? We do not pretend to know. We do know that *Europe is passing through a crisis*, and that the peace at Nikolsburg was only the termination of its first period.

A Prussian Prince to Visit the United States — The "Dunderberg" Sold to Prussia.

Prince Adalbert, of Prussia, will set out shortly for the United States, accompanied by the members of a Commission entrusted with considering the organization of the American navy, and to draw up a report thereon for presentation to the King.

Prussia has purchased the American monitor *Dunderberg* for $1,600,000

AUSTRIA.

Circular of the New Foreign Minister on the Imperial Policy—The Dignity of the Empire to be Maintained.

VIENNA, November 4.—Baron Beust, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular despatch to the Austrian representatives abroad, in which he declares he considers himself to have become separated from his political antecedents from the day on which, in accordance with the Imperial will, he became an Austrian. In his new position he says he will bear with him nothing but the testimony of the regard of the deeply honored prince whom he is conscious of having served with zeal and fidelity. "At the commencement of my new career, especially," proceeds Baron Beust, "it would be imputing to me a strange forgetfulness of my duties to hold me capable of entering upon them with any feelings whatever of partiality or prejudice, from which I feel myself to be entirely free."

The ministerial circular instructs Austrian foreign representatives to incidentally communicate these views to the Governments to which they are accredited during any conversations in which the subject might be broached. Baron Beust declares in conclusion that the Imperial Government will remain faithful to the peaceful conciliatory policy it has at all times pursued, but that if the unfortunate issue of the late war imposes that attitude upon the country as a necessity, the same reason renders it more than ever a duty of the Government to zealously uphold the dignity of the empire.

HUNGARY.

Austrian Project for More Intimate and Independent Relations.

VIENNA, November 13—Evening.—The Vienna *Evening Post*, the official gazette, in its evening edition to-day, contains an article upon Hungary, which points out the necessity for an immediate resumption of negotiations between the Austrian Government and the Hungarian Diet, for the treatment of affairs common to Hungary and the rest of the empire. The article declares that the proposals on this subject made by a committee in common, form the basis for an understanding so greatly to be desired. The *Post* considers it the first duty of the Government to communicate its news to the Diet with the utmost candor, so that the principle recognized in the report of the Committee relative to the unity of the empire may, on the resumption of the negotiations, be consistently adopted by all parties and practically carried into effect.

SPAIN.

The Coming Coup d'Etat—The Queen Hissed at the Theatre.

From the Avenir National.

The situation in Spain is becoming better defined; the revolutionist, the demagogue Narvaez (it is thus he is called at the Court), has just laid down his arms before the triumvirate Meneses, Claret; Viluma, by countersigning the three famous decrees of which all the papers have spoken The youth of Spain are soon to be placed, therefore, entirely in the hands of the clergy; the general councils (*diputaciones provinciales*) will be superseded by a bureau of Government employees; as to the municipal councils (*ayuntamientos*), their fate is not much better; the Government will be very suspicious if they cause it any umbrage henceforth. For the last two months, M. Narvaez has advanced slowly along the path of reaction, and has known only how to employ the old means—the state of siege, the suppression of the newspaper transportation; the camarilla is not satisfied; by the intermediary of its three leaders, Father Claret, the Queen's confessor; Meneses, favorite of the King; and of Sister Patrocinal, and Viluma, the camarilla drove Narvaez into a corner with this alternative, either to resign or to accept the following programme:—Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, reform of the Constitution, indefinite prorogation of the dictatorial powers in the hands of the Government, continuance of the state of siege, purification and augmentation of the army, immediate restitution to the Church of its unsold property. Whatever may be the decision of Narvaez, he has hesitated, and he is lost; the next President of the Council of Ministers is M. de Viluma, formerly Ambassador of Spain at Paris; he will have for his colleagues M. Pezuela, his brother-in-law, for Public Instruction; M Calonge, for War; M. Arrozuela, for Justice; and M. Nocedal, for Home Affairs. These are the gentlemen who are about to undertake, as they say, to re-establish the monarchy and religion upon their real foundation. At length we shall see the Catholic party absolutely master in a country, for Queen Isabella seems determined to place her destiny and that of Spain in its hands; it is no longer a mere simple reaction against liberal ideas, but a complete restoration of the absolutist system of Philip II. The camarilla is, therefore, about to attempt a grand experiment. No occasion was ever more favorable, for the whole Liberal party is in exile or in prison. Notwithstanding this, we do not fear for the future of liberty in Spain. Let us give the camarilla scope. The destiny of the Bourbons must be accomplished everywhere.

It is customary in Madrid to receive the Queen with applause when she makes her appearance in her box at the theatre, whilst the orchestra plays the royal march. When a few evenings ago this air was being played the audience manifested their disapproval, and in the end began to hiss, upon which the Queen rose and quitted the theatre. Thus may hasten the execution of the *coup d'etat* project, of which we spoke yesterday, and of which the correspondent of the *Courrier de Bayonne*, who will not be suspected of connivance with the opposition confirms the existence in the following terms:—"Marshal Narvaez has adopted a series of measures which, according to information we have received, may be regarded as the prelude of a *coup d'etat* which has been silently prepared by the set who surrounds the Queen."

FRANCE.

The Reorganization of the French Army.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following report, addressed to the Emperor by the Minister of War on the reorganization of the French army:—

PARIS, October 26.—SIRE:—The grave events which have just been accomplished in Germany have led several of the European powers to effect notable changes in their military organization. Your Majesty has thought that France could not remain indifferent to that state of things, and ought to study the questions as to whether there was not room likewise to introduce in the military forces of the Empire the modification which circumstances seem to indicate. Your Majesty, in consequence, expressed to me the intention of confiding to a commission, presided over by your-self, the task of considering what should be done to place the national forces in a situation to assure the defense of the territory and the maintenance of our political influence. To carry out your Majesty's idea I have the honor to propose to form part of that commission:—First, six members of the Cabinet:—M. Rouher, Minister of State; Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Emperor's Household and Fine Arts; M. Fould, Finance; Marshal Count Randon, War; the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, Marine; and M. Vuithy, Minister presiding over the Council of State. Secondly, the Marshals of France:—Duke de Magenta, Governor-General of Algeria; Count Regnaud de Saint-Jean-d'Angely, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard; Canrobert, First Corps d'armee; Forey, Third; Count Baraguay d'Hilliers, Fifth; Niel, Sixth; and also the commander of the Fourth Division; General Count de Palikao. Thirdly, the Generals of Division:—Fleury, Grand Equerry; Allard, President of Section in the Council of State; Bourbaki, commanding the 1st Division of Infantry of the Imperial Guard; Le Boeuf, Aid de-Camp to the Emperor, President of the Artillery Committee; Frossard, Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, member of the Fortification Committee; Trochu, member of the Committee of the State; and Lebrun, member of the same; also, M. Darricau, Intendant-General Inspector, Councillor of State, Director at the Ministry of War; and M. Pages, Military Intendant of the Imperial Guard, fulfilling the functions of Secretary to the Commission, with only a consultative voice.

I am, with profound respect, Sire, the most humble and obedient servant and faithful subject of your Majesty, RANDON.

Diplomatic Changes.

A telegram dated Paris, November 2, says:—"M. Bourree has been nominated to the post of French Ambassador to Constantinople, and M. M. Bonneville, De Montholon, and Berthelmy, have been appointed French Ministers at Berne, Lisbon, and Washington respectively. M. Bonneville will be succeeded in his former post as Director of Foreign Affairs by M. Desprez. Count de Sartiges, it is believed, will remain at Rome, and M. Bennedetti at Berlin. It is stated that at the approaching *fetes* to be held at Venice, in celebration of the union of Venetia with Italy, the Emperor of the French will be represented by his Aide-de-camp, General Fleury.

The Emperor's Health.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says considerable improvement is reported to have taken place in the Emperor's health.

REGATTA.

Rowing Contest Between Stevens and Ward at Poughkeepsie—Stevens Victorious.

POUGHKEEPSIE, November 14.—The long-talked-of aquatic contest between William Stevens, of Poughkeepsie, and Gilbert Ward, of Cornwall, both rowing a distance of two-and-a-half miles up the river and return, or five miles grand total, for a purse of $500, came off opposite this city this afternoon, and was witnessed by a considerable number of persons.

THE MEN.

William Stevens is famous in aquatic circles by having been connected in former years with the crew of the celebrated four-oared shell-boat *Stranger*, which craft was owned in this city, and which crew is known all over as having been connected with the great four-oared race with Pittsburg and New York men. Stevens to-day weighed 163 pounds, and appeared to be in perfect health. His uniform was a white shirt, black pantaloons, and white handkerchief, in statute he is nearly six feet in height, broad-shouldered and very muscular.

Gilbert Ward is the counterpart of his brother Josh. He is slenderly built, has very prominent features, and carries his head in that peculiar style so noticeable in Josh. To-day he weighed 160 pounds. His uniform was a red shirt, dark pantaloons, and white handkerchief. He is nearly as tall as Stevens.

THE BOATS.

Stevens' boat was built by Shaw, of Newburg, is 30 feet in length and 15 inches in diameter. It is named the *Wink*, and is owned by John Rosevelt, Esq., of Poughkeepsie.

Ward's boat is entirely new, it never having been entered in a race before. It was built by Shaw, of Newburg, is 30 feet in length and 14 inches in width. A lighter-looking vessel than that of Stevens.

The pool-selling commenced at noon, Stevens at first being the favorite, then Ward. Outsiders seemed to be a little chary of their stamps, some of them asserting their belief that the affair was a "put-up" thing. We but do justice to the backers of the men when we state that they solemnly avow that such was not the case. A large number of pools were sold, although the sums invested were comparatively small.

The persons in attendance numbered perhaps three hundred, including a few scattered along the docks, some of them being from Newburg, Cold Spring, and other points along the Hudson, while a small delegation was also present from New York. It was the smallest attendance at any race this season; resulting, perhaps, on account of the extreme lateness of the season. The surface of the river was as smooth as a pane of glass, and all anticipated a nice race, and were not disappointed.

The Judges were Homer Worden and Isaac H. Wood for Stevens, and S. Wiseman and A. J. Valentine for Ward. The referee was Floyd Fields. Worden and Wiseman, with the referee (the latter acting as starter), were located in the home-boat, while Valentine and Wood were acting on the upper stake-boat.

Soon after 3 o'clock in the afternoon the stake-boats were anchored to their places, the Judges had assumed their places, and the referee called for the contestants to put in an appearance. Ward's boat, with him in it, immediately shot out from the north side of Main street pier, while further up the stream Stevens could be seen coming down the river rapidly. Ward won the inside position, next to the stake-boat, and in a few moments both boats were in line, ready for the word. The scene on the dock at this time, though not very exciting, was full of interest. There was no yelling, no appearance of rowdyism, but all seemed to be watching with breathless anxiety for the word. On the Kaal Rock quite a number of ladies were visible, while on the river numerous small boats met the gaze.

At precisely twenty minutes past 3 o'clock the referee gave the word

GO!

Both men bent down to their work with a will, the surging jumping motion of their tiny crafts showing plainly the amount of muscle being used in their propulsion. Ward pulled a very rapid stroke, and dashed right away from Stevens on the start, the latter pulling a long stroke, and evidently nursing his powers to use them to better advantage on the home stretch. About one mile up the river, Ward's tremendous quick stroke, noticeable at the start, slacked off. Stevens had not "let up" a hair, and as a consequence, he soon got up alongside of his opponent. Then the contest became very exciting. Both men pulled as they never pulled before, and for fifteen or twenty lengths it was hard to perceive any difference. Soon, however, Stevens' superior power of endurance showed itself, and when he reached the upper stake-boat, he was all of a length and a half ahead of his competitor. Coming down the home stretch they both pulled as well as they could, Stevens not making the gap between him and Ward any longer. When within quarter of a mile of the home boat Stevens nerved himself to his work once more, and making a brilliant dash, which was vociferously cheered, reached the judges' boat two and a half lengths ahead, thus winning the race and the purse of $300, having made the five miles in 38 minutes and 37 seconds. Ward did not row up to the Judges' boat, but pulled in towards Main street dock, complaining of a severe pain in the side.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Future Course of President Johnson—The Anxiety in Europe About His Difference with Congress—Significant Letter from a Member of the Cabinet—Mr. Johnson Will Obey all Absolute Laws—No Probability of a Conflict in any Case, Etc.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The following is a portion of a communication to-day addressed by a member of the Cabinet to a friend of the Administration in New England, who seemed to be apprehensive that the difficulties between the President and Congress might induce action on the part of the former which would tend to widen the breach, if it did not put important interests in peril. The member of the Cabinet says:—

"Notwithstanding his long public career, few men seem to be less understood than President Johnson. That he is a man of strong convictions and earnest purposes, is evident from the manner in which he advocated and pushed forward important measures in Congress, like the Homestead bill, and the stand which he took against secession and in favor of the Government during the late civil war. He believes that the manner in which he proposed that the Government should deal with the Southern States was not only a magnanimous one, but the only one likely to result in a speedy and hearty reconciliation between the sections; and he has felt it to be his duty to sustain his views by the exercise of such powers as the Constitution had clothed him with. But while this has been and doubtless will continue to be his course, he will violate no law, nor fail to perform the duties which are legally devolved upon him. He will veto every bill that he may regard as unconstitutional, no matter how unpopular it may be for him to do so; but he will execute with scrupulous fidelity all laws, and especially those to which he has refused to give his Executive sanction. The apprehension which you seem to feel, and which many others share with you, that Mr. Johnson will attempt to force Southern Representatives into Congress, or do any other imprudent thing by which the public peace will be disturbed or the public credit be deranged, is utterly unfounded. While he will exercise fearlessly the power which he possesses under the Constitution, in furtherance of the measures which he thinks are best calculated to promote the public weal, he will not quarrel with Congress for pursuing the same independent course. He regrets the disagreement between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, and would, I doubt not, yield much to effect a reconciliation. He will not, however, sacrifice his principles nor violate the Constitution, according to his interpretation of it, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear upon him. He means to do right as he understands the right, and will trust to time for the vindication of his course. He will be as true to the Constitution and the Government as President of the United States as he was true to the Union in the darkest days of its trials."—*New York Times.*

MEXICO.

Capture of Oaxaca Confirmed—Letters from Generals Diaz and Alvarez, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—Letters from Generals Alvarez and Diaz, via Acapulco, to November 5, state that four vessels of the French fleet had left that port. The garrison consists of 980 men. The news of the capture of Oaxaca by the Liberals has been confirmed. Another account says:—Three vessels of the French fleet had proceeded from Acapulco to Mazatlan, to withdraw the French troops from the latter place, and to carry them to San Blas.

General Alvarez has fixed his headquarters three miles from Acapulco, which place he expected soon to capture, having received from San Francisco a battery of rifled cannon, accompanied by twelve American veteran gunners.

The schooner *A. J. Weston*, which left here September 29, is said to have delivered a cargo of arms and ammunition at the Mexican port in Oaxaca.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 14.—J. R. Lewis, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of Tennessee, reports that the cotton crop is one-half the average. The tobacco crop is over the full crop, and the quality superior. Corn is nearly the average. Oats the full average. The grain crop of East Tennessee is much better than usual.

General Thomas and ex-Confederate General Hood dined together to-day at the Louisville Hotel.

General Jeff. C. Davis denies that he was consulted in reference to military arrangements relating to the obsequies of the ex-Confederate General Hansom.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—Wheat closed yesterday at $2·05; the market unsettled. The Bank of California declared a dividend of 1 per cent. for the month of October. Wheat was delivered on board ship at $2 12½. A sugar, $13; the present stock in the market being estimated at 1,000 000 bbls. Dry hides are $14 Mining stocks are improved—Chollar Potosi, $197; Savage, $1780; Yellow Jacket, $750; Ophir, 87; Imperial, $112; Belcher, $65; Leval Tendors, $70½.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Cotton dull and nominal at 35½@36c Flour firm, sales of 8000 barrels; state, $9·10@12 50; Ohio $11 60@14; Western, $9·10@13; Southern, $11 50@17 25. Wheat is quiet; sales of 14 500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukie at $2·45@2·47. Sales of 144 000 bushels Western Corn is reported at $1 31@1·33. Beef is dull. Pork dull; mess, $24·75. Lard and Whisky dull.

Army Intelligence.

Colonel John F. Hartranft, 24th United States Infantry, recently appointed, declines to accept the appointment. Brevet Major-General John C. Robinson relinquishes the command of the State of North Carolina and the duties of Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs to Colonel J. V. Bomford, United States Infantry, and assumes command of the Department of the South during the absence of Major-General Sickles. Brevet Major D. T. Wells, First Lieutenant 8th United States Infantry, aid-de-camp, will accompany the General to Charleston. Second Lieutenant B. F. Bell, 37th United States Colored Troops, is relieved from duty with General Robinson, and ordered to report to Colonel Bomford.

Brevet Captain John W. French, First Lieutenant and Adjutant 8th United States Infantry, is announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Colonel Bomford. The order, dated November 9, which amended the muster-out of Captain J. J. Hoff, Brevet Major, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, is reversed, and he is mustered out from November 1.

The Mastodon.—A Sunday School has got possession of the remains of the great Mastodon, recently discovered at Conoes, N. Y., and is exhibiting them at ten cents a head.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quartr Sessions—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The Over and Terminer term of the Court of Quarter Sessions terminated yesterday.

District Attorney Mann, before the usual business of the Court was taken up, desired to call the attention of the Court as to what disposition would be made of the two witnesses, Clara Snyder and Kate Gibbs, who ran or were spirited away during the trial of Maguire.

The two girls were brought into Court, and took seats directly in front of the Judges' desk.

Mr. Porter sworn—Q. Did you serve a subpœna upon these girls? A. I did not. Q. The original subpœna requiring their attendance in Court? A. I did not. Q. Who did? A. I suppose Mr. Barker did; it was in his district.

Mr. Creitzer sworn—Q. Did you serve a subpœna upon either of these witnesses? A. I did. Q. Upon which one? A. Upon Kate Gibbs Q. When? A. It was during the time Champion was being tried; in the Square. Q. Did you see her in attendance upon the Court in obedience to that subpœna? A. Yes, sir. Q. During the time Maguire was being tried? A. Yes, sir; I told her that she must attend to this or there would be trouble, and she stayed here every day, in this court-room, until the difficulty took place Q. Who served the subpœna upon Clara Snyder? A. I don't know. Q. Did you see her here in attendance as a witness? A. Yes, sir.

Kate Gibbs was then requested to stand up, and was sworn.

District Attorney Mann—Have you anything to say to the Court, any explanation to give, or any account of your absence to the Court, to purge yourself of the contempt?

Judge Allison—You are not bound to say anything at all that will criminate yourself, but the oath is administered to you to give you an opportunity to exculpate yourself. You can tell any thing you know in extenuation of your conduct, or anything you know in regard to anybody else. We would like to have from you the whole story connected with your departure from the Court.

Kate Gibbs then said—I was coming to the Court House; it was about ten minutes or 8: when some one spoke to me, and said she came to tell me that Clara wished to see me; it was a girl; I asked her what for; she said she didn't know; I went down the street and into the Square; when I got there I found a man, who said that "Clara wants to see you at Sixth and South;" when I got to the corner—

Judge Allison—What corner?

Kate Gibbs—Corner of Sixth and South; Clara and another came up, and said, "This man wants us to go away;" I said, "What for?" and the man turned around, and said, "We want you to leave this trial of Maguire; if you stay here, your lives will not be worth much, and the evidence you will give will hang Will;" I said, "I am afraid to go away; Mr. Mann has warned me;" he said "There would be no trouble at all;" we were both very much frightened at this; they got a carriage, and took us to the Baltimore depot; took us from there to Chester; we staied at Chester all night; in the morning we wanted to go home; we didn't like them; when they arose we asked them for some money to go home with; they would not give us any; they said if we went home we would get two years; we went to Wilmington, and were there about twenty minutes, when Mr. Porter and Mr. Barber took us.

Questions by District Attorney Mann—Q. Who were the men? A. I didn't know them; I never saw them before. Q How many were there? A. Two. Q. Will you describe them? A. They were young men. Q Who was the first one that spoke to you? A. He had a midding dark complexion, a light moustache, and was not very tall. Q. Did they call each other by name? A. He, the man I was with, called the other one George, and himself William. Q. Did you hear any other names? A. I did not; they told us at the hotel in Chester, that they gave their names one as Wright and the other as Hays. Q. What hotel did you stop at? A. I don't know the name of it. Q. Who kept it? A. I don't know. Q. Did the people at the hotel seem to know these men? A. We didn't see any one there; we were taken into the parlor, and saw no one but the landlady of the house. Q. Did you know whether the landlady of the house knew these men? A. Didn't know them to my knowledge. Q. You remember me from time to time, warning you particularly about this thing? A. Yes sir, I do. Q. Do you know where these men live, and whether they were Philadelphians? A. They told us when they first met us that they were from Baltimore. Q. Did they subsequently correct that? A. No sir.

Judge Allision. Q. Did the persons at Wilmington, at the place to which they took you, know these men? Did they speak to them, and were they addressed by name by any person there? A. Some of the people appeared to know them. They appeared to know the place and the people. We told them we would not stay there, and they said we need not be frightened, that it was all right. We told them we wanted to go home. Q. Did you see these men at the time the officers found you in Wilmington? A. No, sir. We didn't see anything of them; they had gone out, and Clara and I had started to go out and find out what time the train left for Philadelphia; we asked them for the *Ledger*, but they wouldn't let us see it. Q. Did any person in the house to which you were taken say anything to you about your purpose of coming there, ask you who you were, or anything in regard to Maguire's trial? A. No, sir.

Question by District Attorney Mann—Where did you get on the train? A. Near the Arsenal. Q Did you drive out there in a carriage? A. We walked from the depot there.

Mr Barber sworn—Q. Did you serve a subpœna in this case upon Clara Snyder. A. Yes, sir. Q. Did you see her in court in attendance as a witness in this case during the trial of Maguire? A. Yes, sir. Clara Snyder was then called.

District Attorney Mann—Do you desire to make any explanation to the Court? You can tell the Court now the circumstances connected with your going away.

Clara Snyder—When the Court adjourned that day I went home; after I got there, two men knocked at the door and asked for me; they asked me if I was one of the witnesses in Maguire's case, and I told them "Yes;" they said to me, "We want you to go away, there will be nothing done to you, you are not under bail; and if I didn't go, my life would be worth nothing; if you are found, and you give in your evidence, it will be the means of hanging Will;" I was frightened, and sent for Kate to meet me at Sixth and South; they told us the same thing there; we got into a carriage there and went to the Baltimore Depot; they took us from there to Chester; we staid there that night, and I made up my mind to go home the next morning; I asked these two young men for money; they said if you go to Philadelphia you will get two years in prison; I said I didn't care, I was going home to deliver myself up; they then took us down to Wilmington, to the Grant House; when we got there they would not give us anything to eat; I asked them to get us something to eat; when they went they warned us not to dare to move out of that room; I said to Kate, I am going out to get something to eat; we got to the door, when we saw the officers of the Court; I said to Kate, I am glad they have come, it is just what we wanted, now we can give ourselves up; we didn't try to get away. Q. Where did these men go to at Chester? did they leave you? A. They were out that night, and we staid there on Tuesday; when they came in they were very drunk, and we thought their intentions were to kill both of us, but they were too tight to do it. Q Who were these men? A. I don't know; I've never saw them until Tuesday; the one who was with me gave the name of William Hays Q. What name did the other give? A. I don't know; Kate knows that. Q. Where did you remain when some one came to the court to take away the other girl? A. I was in Washington Square. Q. There when the girl came to the court? A. I was there a few minutes; and then went to Sixth and South. Q Did you leave the city by reason of these threats used towards you? Did you go because you desired to be out of the way of the trial? A. No, sir. Q. You went away because you were intimidated? A. Yes, sir. Q. When you left the Court that day, after the adjournment, where did you go to? A. I went home; I was in the house when these men knocked for me. Q From that house where did you go? A. I went to hunt Kate. Q. From there where did you go? A. I went to Washington Square; I was waiting there a few moments, and then walked up the street and met this young man.

The District Attorney said that he felt it his duty to mention to the court the faithful attendance on court of Sally Globs while she was under no oath or bond.

The court then, expressing regret in imposing a punishment upon these two girls, as it was evident that their flight was in some degree consequent upon the intimidation caused by the threats of the two men, and at the same time stating that if the two men were caught and convicted of the charge of conspiracy to obstruct the process of the law, they would be dealt with to the full extent of the law, imposed a fine of $200 each.

John Henry was charged with an attempt to commit a burglary at the southwest corner of Warnock street and Girard avenue. An officer stated that, about 9 o'clock in the evening of the 1st of August, he heard the cry of "Stop thief!" He looked around and saw the defendant spring from the kitchen roof of Mr. Gendie's house and run away. He pursued and caught him. He found upon him a candle and lot of matches. The prisoner threw away a pistol loaded and capped.

Mr. Gendie described how a man could break into his house from the kitchen roof. He also said that the burglar had raised the window of his sleeping room when the alarm was given.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John Kelly was charged with the larceny of $36, the property of John Quinn. Mr. Quinn said that he and Kelly went to sleep together in a stable loft, one night in September. When he went to sleep he had his money in his pocket. When he awoke in the morning his money and companion were gone.

There was evidence that Kelly might have taken the money, but now that he did not take it; consequently the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Catherine Burger was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of $85. The prosecutor did not appear, and there was but one witness in the case, and he knew nothing about it.

George Lenner was charged with the larceny of a large lot of cuffs, valued at $142 50, the property of George Berkinstock. He was found going away from the store of the prosecutor with a box that was found to contain the cuffs. These being identified, the prisoner was handed over to the officer. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John Backart was charged with the larceny of a watch, valued at $100, the property of Jacob R. Wolf. Mr. Wolf, an old gentleman, testified that he was in the crowd at Broad and Walnut streets on the day of the reception of the President. As the President passed, he raised his hat. He then heard a slight click, and, upon looking down, he saw that the prisoner had taken his watch He immediately ran away, and, after having escaped a number of persons who attempted to catch him, he fell down over an old lady and was caught, but the watch was not found upon him. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

George Connery was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a fire-coat and hose, the property of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company

District Court.—Judge Sharswood.—Hale & Steinbiets vs. Charles Schick. An action of ejectment to recover possession of premises purchased by plaintiffs at a Sheriff's sale. Possession is refused by defendant on the allegation that he was a lessee under the original owner, which lease was signed previous to the recovery of judgment against the owner, upon which the Sheriff's sale was founded. On trial. Bullitt for plaintiff, Woodward for defendant.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Sarah A. Jobbins vs. Herrman Rudolph. An action to recover the value of a piano. Defense, that the piano was not purchased by defendant, but left on storage with him by plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, $146·78.

John A. Keenan vs. J. S Young. An action to recover damages for a failure of defendant to deliver 500 shares of Big Tank Oil Company at the time agreed upon. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, November 15, 1866.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 28, no change; Reading at 57@57½, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¼, no change; Camden and Amboy at 136½, an advance of ½; North Pennsylvania at 39¼, an advance of ¼; and Lehigh Valley at 66½@67, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 14¼@14½, a decline of ½; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; and 32 for Germantown.

In Government bonds there was very little doing. July 7·30s sold at 105⅛; 110 was bid for old 5-20s; 100⅛ for 10-40s; and 107⅞ for August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 102½@102⅝, an advance of ¼; and old do. at 99¼, no change.

Bank shares continue in good demand, for investment, at full prices. First National Bank sold at 141. 106 was bid for Sixth National; 236 for North America; 131 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 92 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 91 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 32½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30¾, a slight decline; and Susquehanna Canal at 16½, no change. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 59½ for Lehigh Navigation; 123 for Morris Canal preferred; 57¼ for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145; 11 A. M., 145⅛; 12 M., 144; 1 P. M., 143⅞.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$3000 Susq Cn bs .2d	67	100 sh Reading ..	b30 57¼
100 sh Reading ..	b5. 57¼	400 sh do ..	s10 flat 57

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s. new	102	10 sh 1st Nat Bank	141

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Curious Effects of the Electrical Condition of the Atmosphere.

From the Herald.

As the earth nears the meteoric belt which surrounds the sun, our atmosphere naturally becomes surcharged with electricity. Some of he curious effects which have resulted from this condition of the air have already become apparent, and others still more startling are to follow. Observant philosophers may trace the beginning of this electrical influence in the suddenness with which Grant wound up the Rebellion, the excitability of the assassin Booth, the shock which Napoleon received when Maximilian's failure became evident, and the vigor with which John Bright opened his reform campaign in England. Then, as we swung still closer to the meteors, men's minds and actions were still more powerfully affected. No doubt Bismark's ambition was generated by electricity. The recent campaign of the Prussians was conducted with lightning-like rapidity. The mental disturbances resulted in attempts at assassination in Prussia, Russia, and Austria.

The Princess Carlotta, passing from the positive electric currents of this hemisphere to the negative electric atmosphere of the Old World, behaved so strangely that certain doctors, ignorant of the approach of the meteoric phenomena, pronounced her insane. The Fenians felt the afflatus, and invaded Canada. The Republicans were stirred up by it, and swept the whole North tremendously at the recent elections. President Johnson and Louis Napoleon were drawn into sympathy upon the Mexican business. Maximilian, receiving his inspiration from another pole of the universal battery, incontinently abdicated. Revolutions, like fireballs, suddenly flashed forth in Spain. A new island sprung up in the Mediterranean. The old Atlantic cable began to work. The Japanese Tycoon died off. All these and various other remarkable circumstances are doubtless attributable to the electrical condition of the atmosphere.

The nervous temperaments of the American people are peculiarly susceptible to these mysterious influences. At the South they have wrought up the politicians to such a pitch that the Constitutional amendment is rejected. At the North precisely opposite effects are produced, and the amendment is unanimously indorsed. When mastodons are discovered at Cohoes all sorts of political, religious, social, and dramatic revelations are to be anticipated. Electricity gives Morrissey an impetus that sends him to Congress. The same power elects Miles O'Reilly, smashes the corporation "ring," induces Brennan to politely decline a renomination, and clears the way for Judge Barnard as Comptroller. It operates vividly upon the religious world, and nerves the Rev. Mr. Smyth in his criticisms upon the clergy. It acts positively upon Manager Wheatley, drawing crowds to his demoralizing exhibition, and it acts negatively upon the other associated managers, emptying their houses remorselessly.

It inspires Ristori, and endows her with magnetic power over her audiences, and it places Dillon in the front rank of English tragedians, far beyond Forrest, the tamed Indian. It revives the Grecian games in their classical purity, and gives us a race-course at Jerome Park, free from those nuisances that infest the trotting tracks. It causes gentlemen to ride their own horses in a hurdle race, and originates such unprecedented feats as driving a team without traces to Macomb's Dam, and a four-in-hand around the Fordham course inside of three and a half minutes. It crowds the Park with thousands of brilliant equipages, and impresses upon everybody the desire for a grand Boulevard at the upper end of the island. It suggests the widening of all our thronged streets, and vetoes the Mayor who vetoes public improvements.

The nearer we come to the meteoric display the more amazing are the atmospheric influences. The ladies change their fashions as often as they change their minds, and grow more extravagant and charming with every transformation. Wall street is excited, and bulls and bears leap and wrangle galvanically. Unless these phenomena culminate in a meteoric shower, we may expect the most extraordinary events during the next year that have occurred since electricity created the globe out of the original nebulous gases.

But among the most noticeable results of the electrical excitement, the ocean yacht race, which is now awaited with intense interest by the people on both sides of the Atlantic, must not be overlooked. This race, to be begun in December, will inaugurate a new era in American and English yachting. In former times our yachtsmen were satisfied to cruise about the bay or the sound. Then they aspired to ocean matches to Cape May and return. Now, influenced by the electrical condition of the atmosphere and by the spirit of American enterprise which is itself electric, the owners of the year, *Fleetwing*, *Vesta*, and *Henrietta* have arranged a race from New York to Cowes, during what is popularly, though perhaps erroneously, regarded as the most tempestuous season of the The Commodore of the New York Yacht Club will act as one of the judges, and await the arrival of the contestants at the Isle of Wight.

The yachts are already at the shipbuilders', receiving the repairs and alterations necessary for their long voyage. The arrival of the winning boat will be immediately telegraphed through the cable. Never has anything connected with yachting occasioned so universal an excitement. The only point about which there seems to be any question, outside of the uncertainty as to the winner, is whether or not the owners will accompany their vessels. The public interest in regard to this matter is indicated by the communications, *pro* and *con*, which we have received, and a few of which we have published. "A Yachtsman," full of electric fire, argues that the owners must go upon their yachts or submit to the sneer of the British press that this race is a mere Yankee trick got up to sell the yachts. "A Landsman" replies with meteoric brilliancy that the race is between the yachts, not between the owners, and that pleas of business or of family duty are sufficient to excuse the owners from going.

A contemporary places the subject in a galvanic light by hinting that a yachtsman is not expected to sail in his own boat any more than a sportsman is expected to ride his own horse during a race. In our view, the question is one which every yachtsman must decide for himself. It is very natural that there should be a discussion about it, because such a race is a national affair, in which our national pride and reputation are concerned, as they were in the triumph of the *America*. We hope that the winner of the race will challenge the best British yachts, and beat them also. The fact that such an ocean contest is seriously contemplated is a striking proof, not only of the curious electrical condition of the atmosphere, but of the marvellous progress of our yachtsmen and of their superiority in enterprise to those bold Britons who ruled the wave until Americans snatched from them both the Queen's cup and old Neptune's trident.

Bright, Ireland, and Fenianism.

From the Tribune.

Ireland has not wanted men among her own sons to vindicate her claims to justice at the hands of the British Government and people. Those acquainted with her history will readily call to mind the names of Irishmen distinguished by all that is lofty and self-sacrificing in patriotism, all that is commanding in intellect and powerful in eloquence, who devoted themselves—some even unto death—to the cause of their country's freedom and happiness. And not in vain, it would appear, did the workers labor, and the eloquent orators denounce oppression and plead for their suffering countrymen, and the martyrs of political misrule and class vengeance incur the pains of exile or the ignominy of the gallows. The blood of patriots has a germinant quality, a resuscitating power; and in their sufferings and sacrifices are frequently laid the foundations of a nation's stability and welfare and glory. Ireland's native-born champions have successively disappeared from the scene of conflict—some executed for treason, some exiled, others dead; but Ireland's cause, in the sense of the nation's protest against oppression and demand for justice, still lives, and has at length found a representation and an advocacy full of promise for its ultimate triumph. Our readers will at once perceive that we allude to the demonstration which took place in Dublin on the 30th of last month, on the occasion of Mr. Bright's visit to that city. That demonstration was in every way a most remarkable one, and we venture to think it will form an epoch in the history of the Green Isle. Mr. Bright is, we believe, the first Englishman of political note and political power who has so completely won the confidence of the Irish Liberals, and of the great body of the Irish people, as to have been invited and welcomed to Ireland in the capacity in which he appeared at the Dublin banquet. He is, we believe, the first English Protestant around whom the Roman Catholic hierarchy and priesthood of Ireland, sinking differences of religious doctrine, have shown themselves willing and ready to rally and do battle for their country. And it is just at the time when, under his able leadership and inspiriting eloquence, the people of England and Scotland have been roused from the "Land's End to John o' Groat's," to demand and insist upon having their political rights, that the liberal party in Ireland and the Catholic priesthood have invoked his assistance in their struggles, and united to do him honor. It is when a revolution is impending in England, that the champion of a movement that is growing into vast proportions, and acquiring a strength which promises to be irresistible, is invited to formally espouse the cause of Ireland, and make it a part of the grand programme of reform he is engaged and pledged to work out. That cause thus becomes part and parcel of the great reform movement of the day, and enlists at once on its side all of ability and energy and organization belonging to the movement. We write as of an accomplished fact; for it is evident from the tenor of the speeches delivered at the Dublin banquet by the spokesman of the hosts, the O'Donoghue, and the guest of the occasion, Mr. Bright, as well as from the letters of the prelates of the Irish Catholic Church in reference to the event, that a coalition has already been formed between the advanced Irish party and the Reform League, with a view to the common object of compelling the English oligarchy to do justice to the people of the whole United Kingdom. For Ireland, the alliance is most auspicious: for the cause of Parliamentary reform, nothing could possibly be more opportune. The two-fold agitation—that for suffrage in England, and that for the redress of Ireland's cruel wrongs—will act and react upon both countries in such a way as to inflict irreparable injury upon the Tory power, and hasten the downfall of caste ascendancy and class legislation. Much, however, will depend upon the perfecting of that union between parties on both sides of St. George's Channel, for which Mr. Bright so eloquently pleaded in his Dublin speech. We may not anticipate evil and failure in a case like this. Let us rather hope that the work so auspiciously begun will be pushed to complete success.

It is a matter for curious speculation what effect this new coalition is likely to have upon Fenianism. The movement known by that name had its origin in the wrongs of Ireland. What of strength it possesses, what of danger it menaces to England, spring altogether from that "root of bitterness." With the redress of those wrongs, or even with the inception of feasible measures of redress, Fenianism would be left without a motive or a reasonable object. In the interests of Ireland it is to be hoped that the questions, to the final settlement of which some of her sons see no other way but an appeal to the sword, may be satisfactorily adjusted by the more peaceful means to be found in political combination and organized effort.

The Effect of the Late Elections Upon the South.

From the Times.

It is natural that as "the South" and its treatment was the main question at issue in our late elections, the people of that unfortunate section should have watched for their result with deep interest. Their political fortunes were in our hands. And more than merely their *political* fortunes. For in the question of "reconstruction" or "representation" are involved matters that effect all the interests of the Southern people. Their material well-being, the development of their resources, their relations with the blacks, and their general prosperity for the future, are all dependent in a great measure upon the action of the Northern people at the polls, even if the security of property and the rights of individuals among them should be in no way compromised or menaced.

Deeply anxious as they undoubtedly were for the success of the "President's policy" in the Northern States—firmly though they believed that their political freedom and their practical well-being depended upon its application to the South—it must be said they exhibit no other than a submissive disposition after the defeat of all their hopes at the elections of last week. Their acquiescence in the decision of the ballot-box—even though they themselves had no voice in it, and though they regard it as humiliating to their pride and damaging to their interests—is put forward in such a way as to exhibit the deep consciousness existing among the Southern people that they are in the power of the North, and that the terms it imposes cannot be successfully resisted by them. They may not yet have seen fit to ratify the policy which the North has presented to them; their Legislatures have in no instance adopted the amendment, nor have the people shown any sign of actively co-operating with the North in securing the passage of this measure; but regarding its imposition on them as being now settled—knowing that the President can do nothing for them against a majority in Congress or in the country, they resign themselves to the circumstances and to their fate with hardly a murmur and hardly a word in the way of protest.

It may be true enough that they can do no better, and no worse. It certainly is true that if *resistance* be thought of as the alternative of the *acquiescence* which is displayed, any attempt at it on the part of the South would be madness. But it is not their refraining from active resistance to the will of the North that we speak of as at all noteworthy. It is their perfect and exceedingly un-Southern passiveness under the prospect of the practical enforcement of the bill in matters closely, and as they think adversely, affecting their principles and interests, and their refraining from all those strong manifestations of political feeling which we have always been accustomed to witness in all parts of the country under similar circumstances.

The fact that one, or two, or three or four newspapers published in the cities of the Southern States have given vent to expressions of excitement or anger since they learned the result of the Northern elections, is not worth mentioning as an indication of the existence of a state of feeling different from that just mentioned. We suppose that the people of both the North and the South will yet have to learn, if they have not already learned, that the unfair est possible mode of representing the opinion of the people of either section is by extracting the more extreme articles from the most extravagant newspapers. A terrible amount of deception has been practised upon the South in times past in this way; and we fear—in fact we cannot but know—that it is still practised upon the North by men whose profit it serves. For every Southern journal which at this day shows a feeling even distinctly akin to the bellicose, there are a score which never put forward an expression that can possibly be tortured into any other form than that of pacific acquiescence. And it is beyond a doubt that the latter express the sentiment which is all-pervading in the South.

The fact is, that the whole South are now at last perfectly satisfied that they are a conquered people—that they are at the power of the North politically no less than at Lee's surrender they were militarily. We have for a long time been hearing from a great many sources how desirable it was that they should reach the conclusion—that they should know they were no more the masters of the North, and could no longer dictate the policy of the country. We are quite sure that no man who has studied the manifestations of Southern sentiment within the last ten days, can doubt that they have learnt all this, and learnt it thoroughly. Though they have not yet come to the point of giving their active ratification to the Northern verdict, they at least submit passively, and with something like hopelessness, to its application upon them. The next step—and one which we have earnestly urged them to take—is to voluntarily adopt the conditions which will result in their attainment of all the constitutional privileges of free citizenship.

Some Diplomatic Matters.

From the World.

The destiny of the United States will assuredly be largely affected by the result of the present mission to Mexico. Yet it has been put in the charge of a perfectly incompetent minister. Mr. Campbell has no claims upon the Government, that we are aware of, for political or other services. If he has such claims they should have been paid off with some office in which he could soonest make money and retire from public life. He should not have been paid off with a mission of the first importance.

We are aware that Mr. Campbell's Secretary of Legation is a very competent gentleman, and that General Sherman cannot be one of the trio without lending the weight of his influence, in any case of difference between the Minister and the Secretary of Legation, to the only competent and well-informed member of the pair; and we are aware, also, that no power to conclude any treaty has been conferred upon the Minister.

But if anything in the matter was worth doing it was worth doing well, and it is not well to send as the head of this very important mission a person most unfit by education, abilities, and breeding to discharge its duties, decide its critical questions, and support the dignity and interests of his country; to send as the tail of the mission a person far better fitted to be its head; and to send as a mere addendum one of the two men in the United States whose presence in the republic or empire of Mexico would have more weight and influence, diplomatic and undiplomatic, than nearly all the ministers plenipotentiary and ambassadors extraordinary whom we have ever despatched to foreign parts.

Another piece of blundering in the State Department was the allowing our Minister at Yeddo, General Van Valkenberg, to voyage to Japan in a chartered merchant vessel instead of a national steamer. Admiral Bell remedied the blunder of Mr. Seward, as well as he was able, by taking him in the *Hartford* from Yokohama to Yeddo.

To the ministers of all countries, of the first and second class, except our own, the highest social and political circles of the countries to which they are sent are freely open. We have the good fortune to be here and there represented by an Adams and a Dix; but the most of our ministers have no suitableness for their function, and in the majority of cases we are disgraced by those who should do us honor. Mr. Campbell is of that majority.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
10 25 fw Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
11 1 30t

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had gratis, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33

PERSONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
No. 483 North ELEVENTH Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Agency collects from the United States
All Arrears of Pay, Bounty, and Pensions due Pennsylvania Soldiers, or their Widows and Orphans,
Including the additional Bounty under recent acts of Congress, FREE OF CHARGE.

All business can be transacted through the mails, and all correspondence will receive prompt attention.

The Agency cannot act for Claims in the hands of other Agents or Attorneys, and it is not proper for Agents or Attorneys who collect for pay to expect this Agency to do their work.

F. JORDAN,
Colonel, and Military Agent of Pennsylvania.
10 25 6t thlm

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third,
10 23 1m Philadelphia

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

CENTS'
PRINTED LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW STYLES,
JUST OPENED,
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

The largest Stock of
LINEN GOODS
IN THE CITY. [9 17 12 31rp

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH St.
HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK AUCTION,

Extra Heavy Black Figured Silks, wide, at old prices.
Heavy Solid Colored Plain Silks.
Colored Moire Antiques, Great Bargains.
Purple Edge Black Silks, from auction.
White Edge Black Silks, from auction.
Gold Edge Black Silks, from auction.
The Best and Cheapest Black Silks in the city.
French Plaid Poplins, reduced.
Plain French Poplins reduced.
Hosiery and Gloves, for Ladies and Men.
Undergarments for Ladies and Men, in great variety.

DEMONSTRATION IN GLOVES.

200 dozen Real Kid Gloves.
100 dozen Real Kid Gloves, at $1 15.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.
The Best Kid Gloves imported, every pair warranted, $1 25.
A splendid line of Ladies' Winter Gloves, White French Cloth Gloves, etc.
Gents' Winter Gloves, very low.
Gents' Dress Gloves, in great variety.
Ladies' Undressed Kid Gauntlets.
100 dozen Corsets warranted bone.
100 dozen Corsets, warranted bone.

BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
Great Bargains in Balmorals.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!
Closing out cheap for want of room, the GABRIELLE HOOP SKIRT, especially adapted for Polonaise dresses with a new adjustment, for sale only at
E. R. LEE'S,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.
11 10 stuth3t

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has received just his first Fall importation of
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 700 CHESNUT ST.
10 17 3m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 88 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched; Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 No. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES,
AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES
Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamises,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
11 6 tf

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
FROM AUCTION,
Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 33 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels
All-wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.
Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality imported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE,
Will open to-day—
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33c., worth 37½c.
FLANNELS.
All-wool, 31, 33, 37½, 45, and 47c; Cotton and Wool 31c. up; double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1·40; Cotton and Wool Shirtings, Plain and Twilled, Red and Grey Flannels, Fancy Sacque Flannels, etc.
CANTON FLANNELS.
Cheapest and best in the city; unbleached Canton Flannel, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½c.; white do., 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 45c.
BLANKETS.
Several lots, just received from auction, all-wool Blankets, $5·50, $6, $6·75, $7, $7·50, $8·50, etc. etc.
MUSLINS.
Full assortment of all the different makes, bleached and unbleached, from 20c. up; Pillow-case Muslin, 33c., e.c.
BALMORALS.
Cheapest yet; Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1·45, $1·65; Ladies' do., $1 37½, $1 75, $1·95, and $2.
MERINO GOODS.
Very large assortment of Misses', Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Merino Under-garments, Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1 55, $1 62½, etc.
GLOVES.
Several choice lots, just received, in Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves. Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Fleecy lined Silk Gloves.
FANCY GOODS.
From late Auction sales—Wax Dolls, moving eyes and natural hair, 37½, 50, 62½c., $1, $1·50, $2, $2·50, Portemonnaies, Reticules, Ash Stands, Penknives, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning one lot of good quality all-wool Blankets for $4 per pair; 1 do., at $5·25 per pair (these have been selling at $7·50 by the case); 1 do., large size, at $7·50 per pair; 1 lot at $10 per pair; these are the same we sold last year for over $20 per pair; Crib Blankets, $1 each; Crib Blankets, every size and quality made; Colored Blankets; Ironing Blankets. We ask an especial examination of the set of Blankets, as we believe them below competition now, and about as low as they were before the war. We also say, buy your Blankets at once, as they will surely be higher.
E. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
11 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

5-4 RICH PLAID MERINOES,
At 81 per yard.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 14 3t Above Willow.

SILK-FACED POPLINS, AT ONE DOLLAR.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 14 3t Above Willow.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS, AT 87½ CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 14 3t Above Willow.

WINSEYS AT 50 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11 14 3t Above Willow.

ALL-WOOL PLAID CASHMERES AT 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11 14 3t Above Willow.

FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·00.
PRICES REDUCED
for all grades.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11 14 3t Above Willow.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices of my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.
LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!
LUPIN'S FABRICS.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·50 to $1·25.
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.
IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.
40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1·25.
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.
FROM AUCTION.
Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.
JUST RECEIVED.
One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best goods $2 00.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
A large stock at low prices
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.
C. D. WISHAM,
9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION
A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILK,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIE,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPS,	MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.
A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNY,	POINT,
VALENCIENNES,	THREAD,
APPLIQUE,	GUIMPURE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH	BLACK THREAD,
REAL BLONDS,	HONITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,
Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,
Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,
WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.
First-class Goods at the price of inferior.
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9 29stuth

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 p

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT
MARVIN'S SAFES
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.
Twenty-Five Years in Business.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall),
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS
SECOND-HAND SAFES,
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1865; May 22, 1866; May 1, 1866. Address
KIRKALL & CO.,
No. 620 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

COUNTRY QUARTERS. A Love Story. By the "Countess of Blessington." T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

A good three-volume novel is so rare, that when one is published it should be secured, not only for its merit, but because it is a literary curiosity. "Country Quarters" is, therefore, welcome, both as a pleasant companion and as a type of a class seldom met with. Its style is full and vigorous. Its characters are not introduced for a few chapters, and then killed off to make way for others, but are all carried through the tale along with the reader's interest, and have a natural, lifelike distinctness of peculiarities which makes us feel a personal interest in their fate. The dialogues introduced are all of them spicy and unstrained—none of that stilted exactness, suggestive of mathematics, or trivial twitterings which only a school-girl could utter. When we say the book ends exactly as we would desire, that all the military heroes settle in peace, and all the heroines marry the men we wanted them to, and that it is published in Petersons' best style, we have said enough to recommend it to our readers as a book to be perused.

THE GREAT REBELLION. By John Minor Botts. Harper & Brother. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

If, instead of giving the caption of "The Great Rebellion" to his book, Mr. Botts had affixed the appropriate name of "A Defense of Myself," he would have displayed much better discrimination in the selection of a title. The work is nothing more than an elaborate instance of special pleading in favor of the author, and is intended to reply to the unkind criticisms which all have made on his remarkable course. We believe that Mr. Botts is, from his heart of hearts, a good, consistent Union man, and that he has always been so. But while we are willing to grant him all the credit for his love of Union, yet his eccentricities, prompted, as they doubtless were, by a moral cowardice, need the utmost use of the cloak of charity. We feel but little interest now in the bygone issues of the annexation of Texas and the Kansas and Nebraska bill. The Missouri Compromise; and that of 1850, although of vital importance to our country, are now things of the dead past. They and we are of different eras, and it is only of that part of the book that relates to the war that we will speak. When we say that of the work—a very good-sized one—but one-tenth is devoted to the context, we think our readers will agree with us that the production is misnamed.

We would, having allowed Mr. Botts all the credit belonging to him as a Union man, refer to some of his deficiencies of moral, or possibly physical courage. When the action of the Secession Convention was submitted to a popular vote, eight thousand citizens voted against it, and yet Mr. Botts did not vote, because his friends dissuaded him, on the ground of personal danger. That is no cause for being intimidated. He states that he shall repent yielding until the last day of his life; and we, too, regret it for his sake. If eight thousand others less prominent were not afraid to vote, why should he, their leader, be driven from his right? In this Mr. Botts displayed a cowardice of which he may well be ashamed.

Again, in 1861, he urged upon Mr. Lincoln the convening of a convention which would allow the South to go out in peace. This is, in the light of late events, a most heinous offense. But when we remember that Mr. Botts lived in a Southern Border State, and was seeking to save her from the jaws of rebellion, we cannot blame him so much as we would others. He acted from, we believe, a sincere conviction of duty; and we set it down rather to a misguided judgment than to any desire to see the Union dissolved. He believed that such a course would secure the return of the seceders at an early day.

His celebrated interview with Mr. Lincoln, in which he asserts that the President gave him his word that, if the State Convention of Virginia would to adjourn *sine die*, he would evacuate Fort Sumter, is given in full, and is by far the most interesting part of the volume. The appendix, which constitutes two-thirds of the volume, is filled with the personal papers of Mr. Botts. As a sort of autograph the work is interesting. As a history of the Great Rebellion it has no significance. It is well bound and ably written.

SUNNYBANK. By Marion Harland. Sheldon & Co.: New York. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

For several years Marion Harland has only appeared before the public as a writer of short sketches. We hail her return to the continuous story with satisfaction. "Sunnybank" treats of the events of the war, but reintroduces to us characters already made familiar in "Alone." It is a love story, treating of treachery and devotion, and one in which truth eventually wins. It takes neither side of the war; but as the authoress is known to have been loyal, the work is unobjectionable. The scene is laid in the Old Dominion, and the same originality and force which have characterized her works in the past are found in the one before us. It is not her best work, but it is far from being her worst, and will be read by the numberless admirers of her *chef d'œuvre*, "Alone."

THE FRUIT-TREE CULTURIST. A Treatise by Andrew S. Fuller. New York: G. E. & F. W. Woodward.

A neatly got-up little treatise on fruit trees, which cannot fail to interest those devoted to horticulture. The author is a practical worker among the class of flora of which he treats, and is in every way qualified to speak on the subject. He does not theorize; he gives directions and advice, and tells us how to do, without speculating why such things are. His work is a useful addition to our department of horticultural literature.

NOTES ON EPIDEMICS. By Francis Edmund Anstie, M. D. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The little work before us covers a ground for which a hand-book has long been needed. It treats of the causes and remedies for epidemic diseases. It dwells principally on typhus, typhoid, cholera, and epidemic diarrhœa. It is useful as a manual of treatment, and is rather a popular than a strictly professional work. It will be found of use in every household, and is evidently written by a physician well versed in the subjects of which he treats.

—John C. Fremont proposes to himself the United States Senatorship from Missouri.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE GAS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE—THE END APPROACHING.—Colonel Page's committee met yesterday afternoon, Colonel Charles Thomson Jones, President of the Board of Trustees, being the witness. As on previous occasions, he gave his evidence with cheerfulness. The refusal of the officers of the Trust to appear before the Committee compelled Colonel Page to go to President Jones as the best informed person to whom he could apply.

Mr. Jones said that he had heard that some of the former Trustees were interested in a Pennsylvania coal company. He didn't know it. He heard Mr. John A. Houseman, Trustee, say that he had stock in the Shafton Coal Company, and was sorry that he had.

The Hays contract made with the Shafton Coal Company was completed. All the coal under it was furnished. Its price was eight dollars and fifty cents per ton, and all freights over four dollars and fifty cents per ton, and all extra expenses for mining were to be paid by the Trustees. Mr. Jones said he didn't know any moneys had been paid for mining. Colonel Page said he had no desire to be secret, and would say that he would prove that under the guise of extra mining pay the Trust had paid enormous prices for coal, simply because its Trustees were interested in the coal companies making contracts for coal. Mr. Jones said he didn't know how the Trust found out what amount was paid for extra mining. He supposed the engineer would know.

Mr. Jones said that the late contract with Alexander Harmer was valid and good. He voted for it. Harmer offered to sell coal at less prices than any others did, his price being eight dollars and twenty-five cents. He believed no Trustee was interested in commission. But Mr. Trustee Graeff is a clerk in Harmer's brother's store. Clay retorts are now being made for the Trust by Newkumet & Co. The Trust formerly bought from New York.

Mr. Jones said members of Councils are now doing work for the Trust. This has always been so. The members are given work because their bids are low, not from favoritism. These Councilmen are Henry C. Oram, who supplies the Trust with a portion of their retorts; Mr. Little, of Common Council, is building the Seventh street office; Mr. Ray, of Common Council, has made belting; Mr. Cresswell, of Common Council, furnishes castings for the works; Mr. Barlow furnishes oil; Mr. Robert M. Evans furnishes oil; and Mr. Harper cigars. Competition is invited sometimes by proposals, and sometimes by sending around circulars to business men.

Colonel Page asked Mr. Jones if the Trustees had not visited collieries in Schuylkill county in 1865, by the way of Niagara Falls. Mr. Jones said that they went to the Westmoreland county collieries, coming home by the way of Niagara and Elmira. So he had heard; he didn't know of personal knowledge. Mr. Robert H. Gratz, a president of one of the coal companies, having contracts with the Trust, took the party. The Pennsylvania Railroad furnished its directors' car for the party, and the party took a cook along and furnished good edibles and bibibles for the excursionists. Who paid the bills Mr. Jones didn't know. Mr. Gratz invited him.

In the same year the Trust had an excursion to Boston and New York to examine the works in those cities. The Trust paid the expenses of this journey. That one thousand dollars was paid for the trip before it commenced, and five hundred dollars afterward added; Mr. Jones did not know. He had no recollection of any discussion in the Board on that account. All the feeding expenses of the Board, he thought, were included in the three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars reported last year for the suppers and cigars. This year Mr. Jones said the expense would be heavier. What was annually paid for cigars and liquors he could not tell. Latterly there were three thousand cigars ordered. They were not ordered by a Trustee, and by whom he did not know, but they were ordered; two thousand were returned, and one thousand kept and paid for—seventy-five dollars. When committees went to Point Breeze or other works and came home at night, Mr. Jones said they went to Prosser's and got oysters. They were charged to the Trust. Twice a week the Trust have meetings and suppers. The committees when they meet at night go to Prosser's and take a bite. For all which the Trust pays.

Mr. Jones said that the Trustees charged all the gas that was not paid for or not used to leakage. This great account included all gas that was not included on the paid list and the delinquent accounts. He also said that the accounts at the Trust have been kept unsatisfactorily. The books were kept loosely, so much so that when the Trustees wanted to see if the price of gas could be reduced, no account could be made of the financial condition of the Trust. Two statements made by the different cashiers were pronounced worthless, and two Trustees, Mr. Macarthy and Mr. Elliot, made a new one, the Trust paying them three hundred and fifty dollars each. This is the fee that Councils pronounced a fraud. Mr. Jones said neither Trustee had refunded it to the Trust. A great deal of gas, he said, was also lost by cheating in the meters.

Professor John C. Cresson was next examined. His testimony only tended to show the former management of the Gas Works. Colonel Page questioned him very closely concerning the time when the Board at their meetings indulged in refreshments. The suppers, he deposed, at first were very modest in their spread; prior to consolidation it was a mere lunch; gentlemen came from long distances to attend the meetings, and refreshments were necessary; liquors were introduced long afterwards, but the witness showed the Board that any workman there was discharged if he brought a bottle of whisky into the place, and that it was not a good example for the members of the Board to introduce liquors.

The Board saw the wisdom of this course, and the liquors were banished. For ten years the suppers were kept up, but they were not very extravagant. This was the case under all the various administrations. The cost was charged to incidentals. When Councils were invited, the cost of an entertainment was not more than three or four hundred dollars. In these days no member of the Trust had any personal interest to subserve. The witness knew every man of them intimately; and for twenty years, in the old modest way of doing the business of the Gas Trust, nobody could say a word against the management. Of more recent festivities, charged to the account of the Trust, the witness could not testify, knowing of them only by hearsay. He had often been invited to participate, but had rarely done so.

At this stage of the proceedings Colonel Page desired an adjournment until next Wednesday evening. He proposes then to terminate the investigation, and will do so if the promised witnesses are in attendance. He also announced that he should subpœna each individual member of the Trust, leaving upon them the onus of refusing to respond to such questions as might be asked. Mr. Hoxie, the builder, is also a witness, whose testimony it will require some time to take.

LIGHT-FINGERED.—Before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, yesterday, Thomas Dillon had a hearing on the charge of stealing two pieces of merino from the auction store of John B. Myers & Co., Market street. The theft was committed, as alleged, five months ago. Defendant was identified by Hannah Roach, who keeps an apple-stand near the auction store, as the man she saw pick up the goods and run off with them. When pursued he threw down the merino, and succeeded in getting away. Being asked what he had to say, Dillon denied the charge, and declared he could show he was in prison five months ago; that he had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for carrying concealed weapons, and was only released a week or so since. He was held for trial.

NOMINATIONS IN COUNCIL.—The Republican members of Council made the following nominations yesterday:—For Directors of Pennsylvania Railroad, Lewis Elkin, William Anspach, G. Morrison Coates.

For Directors of Northwestern Railroad, Charles E. Graeff, William Neal, Israel Peterson.

WEALTH OF OUR CITY.—We present tables of statistics representing the increase in value of real and personal property in our city for this year, as compared with 1865, when the tax rate was made for 1866:—

Wards.	1867. R. Estate.	1866. R. Estate.	Increase	Decrease
1	$2,748,695	$2,668,805	74,890	.....
2	3 417 595	3,478,500	.....	60,905
3	2,568,025	2,604,915	.....	41,890
4	2,968,110	3,005,932	.....	7 222
5	12,839 240	12,848,222	.....	8,892
6	20 5 9,200	20 022 381	475,819	.....
7	7 788,943	7,635,502	153 441	.....
8	13,420 875	13,423,609	7,266	.....
9	11 453,100	12 222,500	230,600	.....
10	8 178 085	8 394,726	.....	216,641
11	4 618,200	4 608,100	10 100	.....
12	4,053 281	4,490,160	.....	36,929
13	5,500 270	5,456,625	43 645	.....
14	5,396 515	5 344,760	21,765	.....
15	8,410 900	8,155 765	255,135	.....
16	3,146,650	3,185,065	.....	38,415
17	2 150 135	2 194,100	.....	43,965
18	3,411,345	3 385,219	26,126	.....
19	3 842 375	4,211 050	.....	368,675
20	8 341,405	7 481 895	859,510	.....
21	3 708 255	3 660 676	47,579	.....
22	5 235 330	5,079 138	156,192	.....
23	3,618 310	3 563 894	54 416	.....
24, 27	6,902,060	5 950,014	352,076	.....
25	2 877,707	2 954,539	.....	76,832
26	3,740,750	3 963,660	222,910	.....
	160,350 666	159,590,142	.....	.....

The decrease in most of the Wards is owing to the fact that more care has been exercised in excluding exempt property, so that a true basis for taxation might be arrived at. The decrease in the Nineteenth Ward grows out, in part, of the fact that a portion of this Ward was transferred by act of Legislature to the Eighteenth Ward.

The following shows the increase and decrease in the valuation of furniture in the various Wards:—

Wards.	1867. Furniture.	1866. Furniture.	Increase	Decrease.
1	$24 200	$7 600	$15 600	
2	2,700	1 200	1,500	
3	200	800		$600
4	13 900	400	13,500	
5	120 800	120 800		
6	19,750	19 100	650	
7	451 500	316,100	145 400	
8	773 475	762,700	10,775	
9	264 200	241,150	23 050	
10	198 700	195 100	3,600	
11	2,200	3,000		800
12	67,880	82 390		14,470
13	101 225	107,250		6,025
14	118 556	80 550	$8 006	
15	347 950	176,000	171,950	
16	6 650	6,150	500	
17				
18	500	500		
19	800	1,100		300
20	131,050	131 400	250	
21	14,800	11 700	3,100	
22	172 200	150,300	21,900	
23	22,600	19,600	3,000	
24, 27	45,070	45 770		700
25	3 620	3,075	545	
26	1 300			
	$2 915 376	$2 483,645		

WENDELL PHILLIPS.—This distinguished orator will deliver an address on "The Duty of the Hour," at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst.

Whilst we do not particularly admire some of Mr. Phillips' platitudes, we are free to admit his honesty and sincerity of purpose, and his devotion to the great cause of equal and impartial justice to all men. It may be true, as some of his friends assert, that he is *only* in advance of the age—perhaps too far to be regarded as a practical statesman. And it is just here, in our judgment, where he loses much of that weight and influence which he might otherwise exert. The fact that he is hated by every malignant traitor and Copperhead in the country should commend him to the favorable consideration of all loyal people. That he is an orator there can be no question, and probably the very flower of New England culture.

Thousands who do not sympathize with his peculiar views are induced to go and hear him, to enjoy his great powers of eloquence, sarcasm, and invective. As the sale of tickets began this morning, we would advise those who propose to hear him to make early application for reserved seats.

This is the first time in several years that Mr. Phillips has been in Philadelphia, and will be the last time this season, as we are informed.

A SPLENDID STEAMER.—A substantially built steamship, called *Wyoming*, of 1000 tons, was launched yesterday afternoon from the National Ship Company's Yard, at Kaighn's Point. The steamer is 200 feet long, 31 feet beam, 12 feet lower hold, 7 feet 10 inches between decks. She will be furnished with one direct vertical propeller engine, 40-inch cylinder, and 36-inch stroke. The steamer was built for Mr. Henry Simons, who, we understand, has sold her to the New Southern Steamship Company. She will be completed and ready for the Southern trade early next month.

At the same yard, the keel and frame for a schooner of 400 tons has been laid and put up, and will be finished in January.

A RUNAWAY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A horse, attached to a wagon, ran away last evening about six o'clock, and, when at Fifth and Thompson streets, the driver, Mr. William Steele, was thrown out, and so badly injured that he died in about one hour after the accident. The deceased resided at No. 1319 N. Front street.

CHILD BURNED.—Charles Tolbin, five years old, whose parents reside at Percy and Thompson streets, was badly burned yesterday by his clothes catching at a bonfire, at Tenth and Thompson streets. He was taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital.

UNAUTHORIZED COLLECTION OF MONEY.—Persons are engaged in collecting money without authority, upon the representation that it is for the use of the Franklin Hose Company.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
300 pages, $1·50.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
500 pages, $2·00.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
1000 pages, $3·00.
FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.
ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
6 28 6m rp

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AT THE
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Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.
HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,
9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

THE ORIGINAL
SIGN PAINTERS.
C. P. WHITMAN & BRO.,
No. 243 RACE STREET.
Neat, Quick, Cheap. Particular attention paid to Gilding on Glass. 11 3 1m

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 9 5

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER."
Mr H L BATEMAN, prompted by the suggestions of numerous patrons of the Bateman Concerts anxious to hear M'me PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, and the other eminent artists under his management in some grand work of Sacred Music, is most happy to be able to announce that he has succeeded in securing the valuable assistance of the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, of Philadelphia, and a POWERFUL ORCHESTRA, for a magnificent grand rendition of ROSSINI'S IMMORTAL STABAT MATER,
On FRIDAY EVENING, November 23,
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
in which the Solo parts will be sustained by
M'ME PAREPA,
MRS. CARLINE SCHIMPF,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA.
The Choruses by the justly celebrated HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, numbering upwards of 300 voices, and comprising the most prominent choirs in Philadelphia, assisted by a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY PERFORMERS, all under the direction of MR. CARL SENTZ, Musical Director.
Prior to the Stabat Mater, the Orchestra will play Overture—Ruy Blas.....Mendelssohn
To be followed by the grand air, from "Sampson," by Handel, "Let the Bright Seraphim," sung by M'ME PAREPA,
with Trumpet Obligato, performed by MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD.
PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR to any part of the house; secured seats, 50c extra; which may be had on Saturday Morning, November 17, at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—No tickets will be sold at the Academy prior to the day of the Concert. [11 15 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
HOUSES OVERFLOWING.
First time here,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his great character of
A. A. TRENCHARD,
as originally played by him in this country for 200 nights, in Tom Taylor's three-act comedy, entitled OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
The performance will commence with the laughable farce,
THE SPITFIRE
Tobias Shortcut.....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 17,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
VICTORINE;
OR, I WILL SLEEP ON IT.
Prices as usual.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
Second week of the young comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
with new scenery and great cast, the great drama of SHAMUS O'BRIEN;
OR,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
in which Mr. DAN BRYANT will assume FOUR CHARACTERS
WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, November 15,
LAST NIGHT BUT EIGHT
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear for the last time as
THE KING'S JESTER,
in Tom Taylor's celebrated tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Bertuccio (a Jester).....EDWIN BOOTH
Deli Aquila.....Mr. Barton Hill
To conclude with Buckstone's domestic drama of WOMAN'S LIFE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH,
EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
MR. STUART ROBSON.
THURSDAY EVENING, November 15,
THE KITCHEN BELLE,
BETSY BAKER,
CAMILLE,
AND
JOHN WOPPS.
To-morrow Evening—Benefit of STUART ROBSON.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
YOUNG AMERICA
JOCKO, THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL.
The Monkey.....YOUNG AMERICA
THE DRUNKARD.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS a fine collection of Paintings of the French, German, and Belgian Schools of Art. Open daily. Will close December 10th. Admission, 25 cents. TO-NIGHT
11 13 6t*

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for full practice, 6 months.....$8·00
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 9S UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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T. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
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Sole Agents for N. Pilleux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 5

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.
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1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8s, 9 and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
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WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

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1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
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1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,
OFFERS
Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.
Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 tmw3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4., White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Base, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

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ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails
"EDINBURGH".....Saturday, November 17
"ERIN".....Wednesday, November 21
"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, November 24
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, November 28
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, December 1
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage, Currency.....$35
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent,
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The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
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All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
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GARRISON & ALLEN,
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MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$15
SAVANNAH, cabin.....$20. Second class.....12
Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin...$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin.. 60. Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 25
With unsurpassed accommodations to either case.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1528 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
1 15 Kensington Screw Dock,
DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 6

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75 usual price $5 00.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
WELCH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HOSE, SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No.

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

The West and Republicanism.

A CONTEMPORARY calls attention to the fact that in six of the Western and Northwestern States the Republican party has gained in the late elections 60,000 votes over 1864. Indeed, if we examine the figures carefully, we shall find that, according to their population, the Western States are more thoroughly and overwhelmingly radical than the Eastern. A Republican majority of 15,000 in Indiana is equivalent to a majority of 30,000 in Pennsylvania; and Iowa's 40,000 majority is upon a ratio to her whole vote which in New York would give over 200,000 majority.

It is not long since the enemies of the country were felicitating themselves upon an assumed diversity of sentiments and interests between the East and the West. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, the secessionists and their friends counted largely upon alienating the West from the national cause, and a "Western Confederacy" was the dream of more than one prominent Democratic leader. But all these hopes were destined to disappointment. The West gave its men and its money to the cause of the country with an unsparing hand. The result of the great conflict has been to bind the East and the West together more closely, and to weld them into one great homogeneous community. Their political sentiments are identical, and find expression through the grand Republican organization. Alluding to this fact, the Richmond *Whig* bitterly says:—

"Just as we thought, just as we said they would do, the radicals have swept the North, and in that word we include the West, *which seems to rival New England in radicalism.* We are accustomed to distinguish the Western from the Northern States by kind, almost tender phrases, and to expect from them manifestations of conservatism not looked for in the former. We will not be apt to do so hereafter. The West is thoroughly imbued with the rancorous spirit of radicalism."

What the *Whig* calls the "rancorous spirit of radicalism" is the truly conservative and liberal spirit of Republicanism. And in that we rejoice to say the West *does* "rival New England." Indeed, there is something magnificent and inspiring in the political attitude now presented by that portion of our mighty country known as the West. If we commence with Ohio, the third State in the Union, we find a Republican majority of over 40,000; Indiana, so long a Democratic stronghold, comes next with 15,000; Michigan, with her intelligent people, her splendid system of education, and her great mineral and agricultural capacities, rolls up 28,000; Illinois, the garden State of the West, a perfect marvel of growth, as she is of physical resources, under the lead of the gallant Logan gives 60,000; Wisconsin, directly north of her, one of the most reliable of States, displays 25,000; crossing the Father of Waters, we have Minnesota with her 10,000, glorious Iowa with her 40,000, Missouri, just redeemed from slavery, and an empire in herself, with her 30,000, and noble young Kansas, true to her early history, with her 20,000. This mighty array of magnificent States, comprising within themselves greater resources of all kinds, greater capacities for growth and power, than any similar area of territory on the face of the globe, stands solidly, unitedly, and intelligently upon the broad and liberal basis of the grand Republican party.

There is in this fact great significance and promise for the future. It gives assurance of the ascendancy of liberal principles in that portion of our country which is advancing with most rapid strides along the pathway of power. The West is destined at no distant day to give tone and direction to the energies of the nation. Political power is rapidly multiplying in her hands. She has all the elements of great and rapid growth, both in population and wealth. That she has arrayed herself with such overwhelming preponderance upon the side of republican liberty, is a matter of the profoundest rejoicing to all who love our free institutions.

There is in this fact, too, additional cause of congratulation, in that it assures continued sympathy of political feeling between the West and the East. Ever since the Republican party began to assume prominence, the leaders of the so-called Democracy have labored incessantly to promote a sectional feeling between the East and the West. They have endeavored to stigmatize the Republican movement as purely a *New England* one. We need not set out the matter at length. Almost any editorial in almost any issue of our Democratic contemporary in this city will illustrate this intense sectional feeling. But the overwhelming and unchallenged dominancy of the Republican party throughout the West sweeps away the entire basis of this appeal to sectionalism. The policy of the Republican party is fully as Western as it is Eastern—quite as much that of Illinois as it is that of Massachusetts. Colfax, Wade, Trumbull, Morton, Chase, and Logan are as truly its leaders as are Sumner, Fessenden, Banks, or Butler. In truth, there never has existed in the political history of our country so eminently a *national* party as is the Republican party, because there has never been one so thoroughly devoted to the great political ideas which constitute us a nation. The Republican party is a necessary outgrowth of the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. It is as national as those principles are. It is destined to be as enduring as they are. It depends upon no leaders, but upon the intelligent devotion of the American people to the principles of civil and religious liberty. Its fundamental idea is neither Eastern nor Western, but the great American idea, that *the people* are capable of self-government, and are the only rightful depositories of the political power of the nation. Founded upon this great idea, the Republican party is bound to succeed. The assaults of its enemies do but consolidate and build up its power, because they are really assaults upon the equal inalienable rights of man, upon which the whole fabric of republican institutions is built.

Our National Credit Abroad.

THE London *Star*, speaking of American finances, says:—

"There is nothing in the whole range of financial topics that challenges more interest at present than the remarkable manner in which the United States people are grappling with the burden of their debt. It it was rapidly accumulated, it bids fair to be also rapidly diminished, and the policy of diminishing it to the utmost of their power has never been a matter of political dispute. They have assumed it to be a duty resting on the present generation to reduce their debt, just as they assumed the duty of fighting to preserve their country from disruption. The interest-bearing debt has been reduced by $138,309,574 during the six months ending 1st of October, a fact entirely unexampled in the history of the world. The yearly charge upon the revenues of the Treasury has been reduced in the same period by $8,549,100. It is the expectation of the financiers of the Union that the existing debt of $2,240,996,182—a sum which, written in dollars, is so enormously large as to tax the power of enumeration to express it—will be brought down to two thousand millions of dollars by the 1st of January, 1867, or at all events by the 1st of July. That is, the Americans look calmly to the possibility of paying off within six months $240,000,000. The gold values of the import entries make the expectation by no means improbable. Up to the 6th of October the amount of gold paid for import duties has been $238,979,377, independent altogether of the interior currency taxation. These facts are well worth the study of British statesmen."

—In view of the fact that the foreign capitalists are beginning to exhibit that confidence in American securities which is foreshadowed in the *Star*, it is well for us to look first at what steps would tend to promote our credit abroad, and then at the home effect of the rapid extinguishment of the debt. In order to hasten a proper appreciation of the advantages of our securities among the European bankers, we hold it to be evidently necessary that we have a uniform funded debt. So long as the issues of the notes be of four or five varieties, with abstruse names and different maturities and rates of interest, so long will the financiers of other lands have a distrust of our loan. It requires a careful study for an American to discriminate between the varied bonds of his Government, and to a German or a Frenchman the Five-twenties, Ten-forties, and Seven-thirties must be distraction. That the English also are ignorant of the meaning of our diverse denominations, is attested by the fact that the May issue of Five-twenties is the only one bought or in any way dealt in on the London 'Change, and that they are four per cent. higher than their equals, the issue of June. What we need, therefore, is one common style of security, of a uniform design, with the same time before maturing, and with the rate of interest equal. When this is done, the foreigner will become familiar with the appearance and value of the bonds, and we will no longer see the absurd spectacle of the acceptance of one and the rejection of another note, all authorized by the same loan bill. We therefore hope that among the first acts of Congress will be the adoption of such a law as that introduced by Senator Sherman last spring, and then defeated by the adoption of a valueless substitute. So far as the condition of the finances at home is concerned we see cause for the utmost financial sagacity. We are rejoicing over the rapid extinguishment of our national debt, and we feel a just pride at the ease with which we are paying off what, to all the world, appears a crushing load. But let us see what will be the evident effect of this rapid extinction. The money which has been invested in Government bonds is thus thrown upon the market at the rate of a million a day, and must either lie idle or else seek some local investments. The consequences are already apparent. There is a dangerous demand for stocks and issues of first-class character. Already the demand is great, but it must go on increasing more and more rapidly as capital, dislodged from its national resting-place, seeks to be securely placed elsewhere. What will be the effect? The prices of good investments will continue to rise, until they reach a height which will cause them to cease to be desirable. Then speculations will be the order of the day, and we should not be surprised to see an excitement as mad as that of oil succeed the repayment of a large proportion of our national debt. On this account, if on no other, we urge the adoption of the funding plan, which will enable the people to either accept the bonds in exchange for their temporarily held securities, or else which will enable them, when they are paid by the Government, to have some means of investment which will not be precarious. Sound reason and discretion, as well as principles of economy, demand the immediate adoption of some form of American "Consols."

Arrest of Bishop Rosecrans' Assailant.—A young man named Charles Ross, a farmer, only twenty-one years of age, was arrested last evening, on a warrant, by Officer Mahaney, charged with shooting, with intent to kill, and slightly wounding Bishop Rosecrans, of the Catholic Church, of this city. Our readers will remember that, some six months since, Bishop Rosecrans, while climbing on foot, after dark, a hill leading up from Storrs Township, to visit one of the Catholic institutions, was attacked by a party of ruffians, one of whom shot him in the leg with a pistol, inflicting a slight wound. The Bishop was fortunate enough to make his escape by running rapidly down the hill. An investigation into the affair led to a strong suspicion of this Charles Ross as the perpetrator of the outrage, but before he could be arrested he left the city and went out West. Returning quite recently, the authorities were notified, and he was placed under arrest.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Monday.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MISSOURI.

The Legislature Elect.

The *Evening News* claims the Missouri Legislature elect, as follows:—Senate, 26 radicals and 8 conservatives; House, 90 radicals and 48 conservatives.

THE CONTESTED DISTRICTS.

We lately gave the number of contested Congressional districts as six; but very recent facts have increased it to eight. The whole number, as far as ascertained, is as follows:—

Pennsylvania, Twelfth District, the Hon. Charles Dennison, Democrat, elect, vs. James Archibald, contestant.

Ohio, Thirteenth, General George W. Morgan, Democrat, elect, vs. the Hon. Columbus Delano, contestant.

Indiana, Second, the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Democrat, vs. General Walter Q. Gresham, contestant.

Indiana, Second, W. S. Holman, Democrat, vs. General Ira G. Glover, contestant.

New Jersey, Second, Charles Haight, Democrat, vs. Hon. William N. Newell, contestant.

Maryland, First, Hiram McCulloch, Democrat, vs. Colonel Samuel A. Graham, contestant.

Maryland, Second, Stevenson Archer vs. the Hon. John L. Thomas, contestant.

Maryland, Third, the Hon. Charles E. Phelps, Democrat, vs. Joseph J. Stewart, contestant.

The contestants in all cases are radicals. Where, as in the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, fraud was public and notorious, Congress will have less trouble in coming to a determination. In all the districts there is fair proof, circumstantial and otherwise, that the small majorities gained by the Democrats were won unfairly; those of Maryland, beyond question. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Re-Election of Governor Thomas.

From the Frederick Union.

Western Maryland stands proudly erect to-day in having sent to the Fortieth Congress, by over two thousand majority, the old war-horse, Francis Thomas.

Of all the able and distinguished men elected to the National Congress in the fierce campaign through which we have just passed, no one stands more pre-eminent than Governor Thomas. Although he voted for negro suffrage while in Congress last winter, and this fact was heralded to the people of this district night and day throughout the whole canvass, yet he has carried every county in his district.

This fact should teach those men among us who howl so piteously about negro suffrage that the people of Western Maryland are not even going to allow that to stand as an insurmountable obstacle when they are called upon to decide between loyalty and integrity on one side, and prejudice and demagoguery on the other. Maryland, though temporarily submerged beneath the waves of bigotry and prejudice, will have one Representative in the Fortieth Congress whose influence and eloquence will have more weight and power than all the Copperhead Representatives from the Potomac to the St. Lawrence.

Accident at a Paris Circus.—An alarming accident occurred recently at the Cirque Napoleon, in Paris. Two gymnasts, brothers, named Segundo, were going through their performances at a height of about forty feet from the ground, when, in springing simultaneously from one trapeze to another, both fell into a net which had been spread beneath them for fear of an accident. One of the corners by which it was extended gave way, and they came heavily to the ground; but the fall had been greatly broken, and the consequences were less serious than would otherwise have been the case.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—THIS IS A NEW PERfume, yet it has already achieved a success which has established its reputation as the most delightful, delicate, and durable. The lapse of time but adds to its essential sweetness. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.* 7 14 6mrp

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
Thursday Evening, Nov. 15.

ADDRESSES BY
REV. DR. CLARK, OF ALBANY,
BISHOP SIMPSON, OF PHILADELPHIA,
D. L. MOODY, ESQ., OF CHICAGO,
GENERAL HOWARD AND MANY DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS WILL BE PRESENT.

SPECIAL REQUEST.—Those who hold tickets, and for any reason may not be able to use them, will oblige the Committee if they will return the same to the Secretary, at the Hall, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street so that others who are applying may receive them. 11 10 5t

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THE ORATOR,
SCHOLAR,
STATESMAN,
AND THE UNCOMPROMISING FRIEND OF HUMANITY,
Will Speak at the Academy of Music,
On Tuesday Evening, November 20.
Subject—"THE DANGER OF THE HOUR."

The sale of tickets will commence To-morrow morning (Thursday), at 8 o'clock, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.
Proscenium Boxes, holding eight, $5.00.
Private Boxes in Balcony, holding six, $4.00.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock. (11 14 t

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.
The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered by the
REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
The Orchestra will be under the direction of Professor HASSLER.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application to the undersigned. Members will be supplied by the Secretary.
11 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, November 15 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last, at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.
11 15 12t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

THE MAIL FOR HAVANA, PER steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY, November 17, at 5 o'clock A. M. (11 15 4t) CHARLES M. HALL, P. M.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have also declared a scrip dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company for the year 1862 be redeemed in cash, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
It HENRY TYLBURN, Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY
Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held THIS EVENING, in the
UNION M. E. CHURCH,
FOURTH Street below Arch.
The Board or Bishops will be present.
MAJOR-GENERAL J. W. GEARY,
Governor elect of the State, is expected to preside.
Addresses by distinguished ministers and laymen
Tickets of admission, free of charge, can be had at
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL BOOK ROOM,
No. 1018 ARCH Street,
At Higgins & Perkinpine's, No. 56 North Fourth street, and Bryson & Son's, No. 8 North Sixth st. It

CARD.—THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY having made a change in the management of their store, and arranged for a more complete assortment than hitherto of books for Religious Families, Sunday Schools Parish Libraries, and Churches, invite attention to their new stock.
All orders, small or large, will receive prompt attention at their old store, No. 1224 CHESNUT Street.
[11 10 stuth2w4p]

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Stated Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI will be held in the COLLEGE HALL, on TUESDAY, November 13, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES E. LEX, President.
JOHN M. COLLINS, Recording Secretary. 11 10 8trp

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p)
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY.

This Company have Manufactured Expressly for my Sale
LINEN CAMBRIC MAGIC RUFFLING.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
11 14 6trp

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

We have now received, directly from the manufacturers, our
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling
AT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
IMPORTERS OF
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.
9 14 thstu6mrp

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S
STOCK OF
SILVER-WARE,
Is now Unusually Large and Attractive.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a Very Choice Selection of
DIAMONDS,
Mounted in the most Artistic Style.
No. 822 CHESNUT ST.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS.
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a full line of
WATCHES
From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.
10 9 tuths4p tl2 25

BERKSHIRE
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

ASSETS $700,000
AMOUNT INSURED $5,000,000

All Policies Mutual and Non-Forfeitable.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS
Paid on renewal of all Policies that have been in force two years.
DIVIDENDS ADDED TO A POLICY often exceed the amount of premiums paid, and are also NON-FORFEITABLE, and will be redeemed IN CASH ON DEMAND.
PREMIUMS may be paid in 1, 5, 10 Annual, Semi-Annual, or Quarterly Payments.
Rates on 10 Annual Life and on Endowment Policies, are from 10 to 25 per cent. higher in the Note Companies than in the BERKSHIRE.
SURPLUS DISTRIBUTED EQUITABLY.
As each member has contributed to the same. No one could desire more, and no one should be satisfied with less. The value of forfeited policies are used to give to the holde, either a PAID UP POLICY or a LONGER TERM OF INSURANCE, instead of being used to swell the Dividends of other members.
Average Annual Dividend for the Past Four Years, 44 per Cent. of the Annual Life Rate.
Adding in many cases MORE THAN THE PREMIUM PAID, and on Endowment and 10 Annual Life Policies from 60 to 120 per cent. of the *Annual Life Rate*, being with the reduction in rate, a larger Dividend than has ever been paid by any Note Company.
THE CASH SYSTEM is universally conceded to be the safest, cheapest, and best for ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.
Why should the business of Life Insurance be an exception?
If Losses and Dividends are to be paid in Cash, Premiums must first be paid in cash.
Without claiming advantages that may not also be attained by others, we do claim for the BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, a HIGHER RATIO of ASSETS to LIABILITY, and much LOWER RATIO OF LOSSES and EXPENSES to INCOME, than most companies—as appears by the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners' Eleventh Annual Report—the result of a careful selection of risks, economy of management, and prudent investment of funds at as high rates of interest as are consistent with safety and immediate availability), prompt settlement of claims, and equitable distribution of surplus unsurpassed by any Company, and cordially invite the examination of its advantages by the public.
Responsible, Active and Energetic persons wishing to act as Agents of the Company in localities favorable to longevity, and persons contemplating Life or Endowment Insurance, are invited to correspond with the Company, or any of its Agents.
THOMAS F. PLUNKETT, President.
BENJAMIN CHICKERING,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Actuary.
JACOB L. GREENE, Assistant Secretary.

W. H. GRAVES,
No. 210½ WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL AGENTS.
RICHARD BAXTER, General Agent for Pennsylvania, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.
F. H. SMITH & F. J. FOSS, No. 95½ WASHINGTON Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
J. H. FRANCIS, No. 271 BROADWAY, corner CHAMBERS Street, New York.
J. MARSH, Jr., S. W. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. H. JORDAN & Co., No. 86 LA SALLE Street, Chicago, Illinois.
SEWARD & BARTHOLOMEW, Indianapolis, Indiana. 11 12 mths3t

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES
BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER
Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of
FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,
SUCH AS
Landaus,
Round Front Coupes,
Clearance Coaches,
Caleches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.
Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.
The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.
FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
11 13 1mrp] ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business, health, education, etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuth3mrp) J. L. CAPEN
at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED,
NEW STYLES
OF
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC
CLOAKINGS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS
FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES
AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
10 25 thstu2t4tp ABOVE CHESNUT

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS
WE OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,
AT
89.
These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY,
FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,
And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.
We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
10 31 tfp

$250,000
7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS
We offer for sale $250,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad-Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company at
79.
They are Coupon Bonds, with privilege of registry to secure them from theft BEAR SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, WHICH IS PUNCTUALLY PAID 1st of April and October secured by a mortgage of $1,500,000 on sixty miles of Railroad, including the Bedford Railroad, ten miles of sidings, depots, real estate, rolling stock, and equipments of every kind.
One million of these Bonds were set aside for the redemption of the first and second mortgage bonds a large number of which have already been exchanged, and the consolidation is daily progressing. The Company have but $250,000 for sale, and offer them at the above low price, in order to insure immediate sale. The road is now in good order; 1000 tons new rails and 30 0-6 crossties have recently been put down; complete machinery purchased for repair shops, and two new collieries opened up and improved. By the proposed immediate enlargement of the Pennsylvania Canal to Huntingdon, the Company will have cheap water transportation without transshipment to New York, Albany, etc., as well as by railroad.
These Bonds, at the above price, will yield about nine per cent. per annum, and add twenty-one per cent. to the principal at maturity.
SAILER & STEVENSON,
No. 121 S. THIRD Street
11 13 6t (Opposite the Girard Bank).

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 3m

GREAT STOCK
OF
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
CLOAKINGS AND COATINGS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street
AND
No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street
11 9 12t rp

CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.
Special attention is invited
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
10 4 thstu4ptf)
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
IN SMALL BOXES.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

CANTON GINGER.
Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
6146 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

J. C. BECKEL, TEACHER OF Piano and Singing, No. 1709 North Eleventh Street. 11 12 6t*

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be digested easily.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy; and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the Seaweed Tonic and three or four boxes of the Mandrake Pills will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia, every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption, for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all druggists and dealers. Price $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Annual Meeting of the Officers—Interesting Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—The Society of the Army of Tennessee was called to order by President Rawlings. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. McCarty, Colonel Dayton, the Secretary, read the proceedings of the preliminary meeting at Raleigh, North Carolina, April 14, 1865, and also of a subsequent meeting.

The Constitution defines the object of the Society to be to preserve those kindly and candid feelings that distinguish the officers of the Army of Tennessee, and contributed so largely to the success of its arms; and also to reciprocate fraternal affection in acts of brotherly love towards those of the Society or their families who may be in need of sympathy or aid. Any officer of the Army of Tennessee who has served honorably is entitled to membership, and all officers of other armies can become honorary members.

The Society is to hold an annual reunion. Every officer is expected to be present at each reunion, or address a letter to the Secretary communicating such facts about himself as may be interesting to the fraternity.

On motion, Generals Belknap and Howard, and Colonels Peckham, Kinder, and Garber, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

At the request of Colonel Peckham, the Secretary stated that the number of officers, who were members of the Society, thus far registered to-day, was 130; that the number at the last banquet was 250, all of whom were anxious to co-operate with the Society, and he had no doubt there were 500 who would become active members.

Generals [Force,] Wood, and Giles A. Smith were appointed a Committee to propose amendments to the Constitution, and frame By-laws, after which the Society adjourned until 2½ o'clock P. M.

Mozart Hall is fully decorated for the occasion. Across the stage is the motto, "For God, our Country, and the Right;" while stretching from the ceiling and floor are the names of all battles participated in by the Army of Tennessee. All around the hall are numberless flags, including many of the old regimental colors borne in action.

The business of the afternoon meeting was confined mainly to the reading of letters from officers who could not be present, including those from Generals Sherman, Hancock, Meade, Howard, Sheridan, Schofield, and others.

After a discussion as to the propriety of admitting private soldiers to membership, and the appointment of a committee to report on the subject to-morrow, the meeting adjourned.

To-night a public meeting was held at Mozart Hall. Generals Rawlings and Noyes delivered speeches.

A poem, written and delivered by Thomas Buchanan Read, closed the proceedings.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last Bateman Concert came off last evening with great *eclat*. The house was uncomfortably full, and the audience was really composed of the *elite*. The artists acquitted themselves satisfactorily, and were encored *ad nauseam*, we should think, but they took it all in good humor.

General George Gordon Meade and lady occupied seats in the parquette circle, and were the objects of considerable attention.

General John W. Geary (Governor elect of Pennsylvania) and lady were seated in a proscenium box on the left of the auditorium. Upon entering he was introduced by Mr. Nisbet, and the audience rose *en masse* and gave the Soldier-Governor three cheers in true American style. The proscenium box opposite was occupied by Mr. John Brougham and Mrs. Dan. Bryant.

THE "STABAT MATER" AT THE ACADEMY.—Mr. H. L. Bateman, prompted by the suggestions of numerous patrons of the Bateman Concerts, anxious to hear M'me Parepa, Signor Brignoli, and the other artists under his management in some grand work of Sacred Music, announces that he has secured the services of the Handel and Haydn Society of Philadelphia, and a powerful orchestra, for a rendition of Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, on Friday evening next, November 23, in which the Solo parts will be sustained by M'me Parepa, Mrs. Caroline Schimpf, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna. The choruses will be given by the Handel and Haydn Society, numbering upwards of three hundred voices, all under the direction of Mr. Carl Sentz. Prior to the *Stabat Mater*, the orchestra will play the overture to "Ruy Blas," by Mendelssohn. To be followed by the grand air, from *Samson*, by Handel, "Let the Bright Seraphim," sung by Madame Parepa, with trumpet obligato, performed by Mr. Adolph Burgield. Tickets and seats can be secured at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, next Saturday.

INTERESTING OCCASION.—The anniversary of the Church Extension Society of the M. E. Church occurs this evening at the Union Church, Arch street, below Fourth. General John W. Geary, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, will preside, and eminent speakers will address the assemblage. The Board of Bishops will be present. Tickets can be obtained, free of charge, at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street.

CONCERT OF THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY.—A private soiree will be given this evening by the Mendelssohn Musical Society, at their rooms, in the Hall of the Philadelphia Institute, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets. The Society has been in existence only a month, and this soiree is merely introductory to the regular concerts to be given this winter by the Society.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Our American Cousin* will be presented this evening, with Joe Jefferson in his great original *role* of "Asa Trenchard," supported by Miss Josie Orton and the entire company. The comic drama of *The Spitfire* will also be given, with Mr Jefferson as "Tobias Shortcut."

On Saturday afternoon the usual *apres-midi* entertainment will be presented, with Miss Josie Orton and the company in the beautiful play called *Victorine; or, I'll Sleep On It.*

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE.—This establishment is crowded every evening with large and respectable audiences to witness Mr. Stuart Robson's comical eccentricities. Mr. Robson appears in four very funny pieces this evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Tom Taylor's new play of the *Fool's Revenge* for the last time. To-morrow evening *Hamlet*. Mr. Booth remains with us one week longer.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Dan Bryant appears again this evening in his successful new play of *Shamus O'Brien*. To-morrow (Friday) evening, Mr. Bryant takes his farewell benefit.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Young America" and Mr. Henry Wels appear in pantommic and trapeze performances, assisted by the whole company.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS,

COACHMEN'S COATS.

HUNTING COATS;

HUNTING COATS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE METEOR HOAX.

Star-Gazing Extraordinary—A "Gay and Happy" Party at the Fairmount Park—The Stars Wouldn't Come Down.

The announcement by the learned prophets of a great meteoric shower to take place on the night of the 13th or 14th of this month, caused a little stir all through the country. There are so many who can remember the great shower of 1833, that their descriptions of the wonders of that time gave a keen edge to the anticipated pleasure of the recently expected display. It is probable that no people were ever so thoroughly interested, and so on the *qui vive* to see any spectacle, as our citizens were to see this one. But, alas! all their pleasant anticipations have been baulked, and everybody is settling down to a keen disgust. The question has, over and over again, been asked:—"Have you seen any meteors falling?" A dumb but expressive motion of the head would be the only answer.

But to the subject of our story—Young America always goes into enthusiasm upon every new attraction that strikes upon his vision, or upon every project that has for its chief merit novelty. The approaching fiery rain from heaven was too good an opportunity for having a frolic to be lost. Accordingly, a party of some twenty-five young people, ladies and gentlemen, arranged a sort of picnic or gipsy party to proceed to Fairmount Park and wait for the stars to come down. Shortly after dark they started on their excursion, and a merry party they were. There were blankets and shawls and all manner of appliances that could conduce to the comfort of the fair enthusiasts and their cavaliers. Edibles were in abundance, and, we may as well say it, drinkables were also; and there was much among the latter that was stronger than water.

The party went to the Park, and sat down to await in patience the eventful hour when the portentous shower should make its appearance. In gay chat, and in laughing good humor, they sat through the first hours of the night. Many a strange and ghostly story was told under the influence of the weird shadows of the trees, and the ghostly whisperings and the wailing of the wind through the branches. With a sort of half-shuddering, half-pleased look, the fair faces would be turned upwards, in hopes that the stars would soon come down. But, as hour after hour passed, and the story lost its interest, and even the brilliant strokes of wit could not raise a laugh from the tired and wearied mind, when the sharp raillery of the more wakeful and mischievous could hardly provoke a repartee, there were many half-discouraged ones who wished heartily that a less gorgeous roof was over their heads than the star-spangled canopy of heaven.

As midnight came and passed—as the "wee sma' hours" of morning began slowly to appear, there was many a nid-nodding, and some malicious persons of the party have distinctly said that most musical sounds were heard in the direction of some of the fair ladies. But as such an imputation is a reflection upon the sex generally, no reasonable man held such an idea for a moment. One o'clock—two o'clock—three o'clock—and still the tired watchers of the night at their posts saw the "twinkling stars" laughing at them. Another hour drags its slow length along, and four o'clock is tolled. The bells are now ringing, and the sleepers are roused. The jaded heads are raised. All jump upon their feet and gaze around at the expected signal. "Do you see them?" "Do you? do you?" is asked eagerly, each one thinking his or her eyesight is not to be relied on. But all have to come down to the sad reality that the meteors were *non est*. And oh, the looks of disgust and disappointment that were exchanged between the star-gazers! We pity the man who prophesied the expected wonder. We question whether he would have a spare lock of hair left in his devoted head, or a bone that would remain whole, after they had done with him. The crest-fallen and disheartened seekers after aerial wonders kept up their vigils until the grey shades of morning began to brighten up the eastern horizon, and then departed to their homes, mentally resolving never to believe in modern prophets or prophecies.

THE APPROACH OF CHRISTMAS.—The fancy goods trade is opening promptly, in preparation for the Christmas holidays. It is already lively, and the demand promises to increase. The call for expensive articles, from the rich diamonds of the jeweller down to toys for children, will be fully equal to that of last year, even if it does not exceed it—a certain sign that money continues plentiful and the disposition for free expenditure remains unchanged. The articles distinctively know as "fancy goods" are in wonderful variety, and often of elegant design. The prevailing fashion—if the large amounts of imported stocks may be regarded as the standard of an accurate judgment—calls for ornaments in cut jet and silver filagree. The demand for these articles is so great that the stock in some of our largest importing houses is already exhausted, and new invoices are on the way from Europe. The jet goods made in Paris are principally pendants, cut in a variety of beautiful and fantastic forms. The bulk of the filagree work is of Genoese manufacture. The jewellers and general dealers are importing comparatively small amounts, merely to give variety to their heavier and more valuable stocks of goods. The capital invested in the fancy goods trade alone is greater now than at any former period, and the brisk demand from buyers who can afford to gratify refined tastes insures quick sales and large profits in this line of business, as well as in the more extensive operations of the dealers in gold and silverware and expensive jewelry. We notice among the novelties of the season a curious collection of fancy boxes finished in all kinds of wood, costly snuff-boxes with mechanical singing-birds, cigar vases of ingenious device, an extraordinary array of ornamental fans, and other knick-knacks which are of no particular use, but still are exceedingly pretty. The dealers in these goods will tempt gift-buyers into timely preparation for the coming Christmas.

CHARGED WITH MISDEMEANOR.—Another case of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, was up before Alderman Toland yesterday afternoon. It appears that on the night of the 12th, some persons, unknown, entered the schooner *William Walton*, lying at Pier No. 12, on the Richmond front, and stole rigging, etc., to the amount of $100. Officer Myers, of the Harbor Police, receiving notice that the stolen goods had been disposed of to a man named William Shaftan, in Poplar street, below Beach, went there with a search warrant, and found the stolen goods stowed away in a secret place. The proprietor of the place was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Toland. At the hearing it was found he had bought the goods for less than one-third their value. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, as the cars on the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway were passing Tenth and Reed streets, an unknown man, very much intoxicated, and lying upon the track, was run over, and badly injured about the head. He was taken to the hospital. No blame is attached to the driver or conductor. They were both arrested, however, until the matter shall be investigated.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable!

A HOUSE TUMBLES DOWN—ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER BADLY WOUNDED.—In the rear of No. 229 S Second street there is a large tenement house, the property of Mr. Peter Ritmyer, in which five families have been residing.

The building is in such a shaky condition that a portion of it fell some time since. This morning, about 10 o'clock, as Mr. Ritmyer and an assistant by the name of Charles Holman were engaged in repairing the rear wall, it fell to the ground with a crash.

Mr. Holman was buried beneath the ruins, and when taken out was dead. Mr. Ritmyer was likewise wounded, but it is believed not seriously. Holman was twenty years of age, and resides at Tenth and Parrish streets.

A considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood by the event. An eager crowd of people assembled, at the peril of their lives; but the police promptly took possession of the narrow court in which the house was situated, and prevented all improper persons from entering.

The court which the house faces is only about five feet in width, while the alley leading to it from the street is not more than two feet and a half in width. Within these narrow limits the home lives of five families have been circumscribed.

As might be expected, the fall of a portion of the house created a great consternation among the tenants who did not follow it to the ground.

Still, when our reporter was at the scene of the disaster, the women, who were leaning out of the windows, refused to leave the building until their goods were removed. This will be a difficult matter, on account of the narrowness of the court. In the meantime the persons remaining in the building are exposed to considerable danger.

A CORRECTION.—We published the following item in our edition of Tuesday:—

LARCENIES.—A man by the name of William Hartman was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with robbing one of his companions of a little loose change. It appears they were all "jolly companions" together, and were annoying the peaceably disposed people in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Carlton streets, when the police appeared on the scene, and arrested Hartman and one or two others. One of his companions charged Hartman with having robbed him of a small quantity of change, and upon searching him it was found on his person. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

The real facts of the case were that Mr. Hartman was kindly endeavoring to assist the drunken roughs, when they charged him with the theft. The charge was withdrawn, and Mr. Hartman was acquitted of all blame in the matter. He is a man of unblemished character, and the charge was wholly without foundation. The money in his possession was some he had drawn from the Mint, where he had had it deposited for some time past.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.—John Waid was arrested on the stereotyped charge of assaulting an officer. John had been indulging in the fragrant distillation of old rye, and was in a state of elevation that rendered him oblivious of the rights and privileges of others. In fact, he was acting in an extremely disorderly manner, in the neighborhood of Frankford road and Laurel street, when an officer tried to quiet him. But John would not subside, and the officer undertook to arrest him, but "caught a Tartar." The assistance of a citizen was called, and John fought them both, tearing the citizen's shirt (literally), and beating the officer. He was taken down, however, and lodged in the Station House, and from thence taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who held him to answer in the sum of $1000.

SAD ACCIDENT—CHILD FATALLY BURNED.—Yesterday several children were playing around a bonfire of light wood and shavings which they had started on a vacant lot on the north side of Market street, near Thirty-sixth. One of them, named Mary Reinick, going too near the fire, her dress caught, and in an instant she was wrapped in flames. A man passing by attempted to quench the flames, but not having sufficient presence of mind to adopt the proper means, was unsuccessful. The engineer of the West Philadelphia Steam Fire Engine then rushed over to her, and throwing off his coat, wrapped her in it, thus putting out the flames. But the poor child was so badly burned that she is not expected to recover. Her parents live in Market street, below Thirty-sixth.

EXCELSIOR!—This is the motto of Messrs. Edwards & Lawrence, clothiers, southeast corner of Second and Market streets, Philadelphia. They have remodelled and improved the old Culin establishment, and, with liberality, energy, and industry, are building up and increasing a large business. They have just added a fresh supply of very superior ready-made clothing to the large stock which they always keep on hand. This is one of our most enterprising firms, and customers never leave their store without being fully satisfied that they get the full worth of the money invested. In short, those of our readers who want clothing will find it to their advantage to call at Excelsior Hall.

RIVAL PUBLICANS.—John Higgins and "another man" keep taverns in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. For some time past the two parties have been at daggers' points from mutual jealousy of each other. For awhile this ill feeling vented itself in curses not loud, but deep. Finally, Higgins' ire could not remain bottled up, and he threw some stones through his rival's window to the detriment of his glass ware. Higgins was arrested at his residence, No. 1222 Oxford street, at an early hour this morning, and was taken before Alderman Massey. After a hearing in the case, he was held in $800 bail to answer.

A FREE FIGHT.—At a very early hour this this morning, two roughs got into a fight at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. They fought and struck each other, and finally clinching, both came to the ground together, and rolled over and over in the desperate encounter. Lieutenant Spear, who happened to be in the vicinity, ordered their arrest, and when arrested, the crowd gathered around and endeavored to rescue them. The police were very resolute, however, and held on to their prisoners. The worst one of the two, Pat. McGlinchy, was held by Alderman Massey in $800 bail to answer at Court for assault and battery on an officer.

A COOL ROBBERY.—About noon yesterday a person doing business at the tannery in Twenty-first street, above Cherry, stepped for a moment into the office, leaving his horse and wagon standing outside. A young scamp named Peter Curry jumped into the wagon, and drove off with it. Pursuit was immediately made, but Peter whipped up his horse, and trotted away from his pursuers. He then, after distancing them, jumped out, and was afterwards arrested at No. 543 North Twenty-fifth street. He had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, who held him in $600 bail for a further hearing to-day.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—James Saston was arrested yesterday on the above charge, at No. 308 Shippen street. It appears that he is suspected and charged with receiving the clothing said to be stolen by Chambers, the pretended soldier's messenger. Saston, it is said, has been suspected by the police for some time past. A warrant was issued to search his house, but there were none of the goods found in it. Saston had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—This morning Mr. Thomas Fletcher, late of the firm of Gardiner & Fletcher, died at Delanco, N. J., in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Fletcher was a native of Massachusetts, and during the early part of his life was in business in Boston. He came to this city over fifty years ago, and established himself in business here with Mr. Gardiner, as a dealer and importer in silverware and jewelry. Mr. Fletcher was one of the first Vice-Presidents of the Franklin Institute, and has always been a prominent member of that institution. As a business man he was one of the most enterprizing in the city, and reputed to be one of the very best accountants. He had a large circle of friends in the city. For a term he was Prothonotary of the District Court. He mingled in politics, and was a prominent politician during the latter years of his life.

IN TOWN.—General Geary, Governor elect, is in town, and stopping at the La Pierre House.

FIGHTING WITH THE TURKS:—

These *Candy'uns*, as boys wou'd say,
The Turks are "licking" every day,
Making them easily melt a-say.
The Turks, indeed, are daring fellows,
Since *one* wife's tongue can often quell us,
But they have *four*, as trav'llers tell us.
Then awful figures they appear,
With meal-sack pants and turbans queer,
And the same fashions, wear from year—
A plan that would not do at all
For customers of Tower Hall.

WE HAVE
Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as..... $15·00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to..... 50·00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
Good all-wool Black Suits as low as.. $22·00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to..... 55·00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

SNOW POWDER.—The merits of this popular article are many:—1. It decomposes dirt in the clothes; 2. It never injures the fabric in the slightest degree; 3. It is very economical, costing only three cents for a washing of half a dozen persons; 4. It is easily used, even a child comprehending its operation; 5. It saves very largely the use of soap; 6. It makes "blue Monday" just as light and as pleasant as any other day; 7. It saves most of the dreadful drudgery of washing; 8. It makes everything look white and better than by all the soap and "elbow grease" that that can be put into and over a tub; 9. It is a scientific and reliable preparation; 10. It is both a great utility and luxury.

FOR CHOICER STYLES. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,

READY-MADE,

GO TO PERRY & CO'S., STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, NO. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH, SIGN OF "STAR."

N. B.—Custom Department under the charge of Messrs. Zackey and Kelly, whose merits as Cutters are too well known to require anything further to be said about them.

SOME FACTS ABOUT "FALLING STARS."—Although the "stars" did not shoot and fall as the philosophers and newspapers said they would, yet "stars" do fall, as every one knows. "Stars" in statesmanship fall; "stars" in all professions, even in temperance, sometimes lose their gravity, and do what they should not; but some things do not fall, and among them are Charles Stokes & Co., in their prices for their cheap winter clothing, from the price that is marked on the goods, at their extensive Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental.

MRS. N. M. FRYFE, of No. 89 West Forty-eighth street, New York, a witness in a recent case pending before the United States Patent Office, states that "the Grover & Baker Machines are easier to learn on, the work is more durable, the tucking is more elastic, they are easier to run, and cause a great saving of time and money. I can sew very thin goods or very thick goods. I have embroidered one thickness of linen, and from that changed to embroidering slippers without changing the machine at all."

ASK THE ENTRY CLERKS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE how much foreign perfumery is imported under the present revenue laws. They will tell you next to none. The extracts and essences purporting to be European are fraudulent and spurious. The only genuine, pure, and standard perfume in the market is Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."—*Appleton Crescent.*

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. O. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

THE ATTRACTION to B. F. Reimer's Photographic Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, is owing to the superior work and the low prices. Six card, or one large photograph, only one dollar.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

SUFFERED TWENTY YEARS WITH NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.—Mrs. Keeley, Ridge road, below Poplar, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

SILVERINE is the best Silver Cleaner ever used. It does not scratch the finest surface, and produces a lustre equalled only by that found on new ware.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

MARRIED.

VAN GILDER—ROBINSON.—In the Presbyterian Church, Doylestown, November 14, 1866, by the Rev. S. M. Aldrich, T. OMAS J. VAN GILDER, Co. Knoxville, Tenn., and Miss ANNIE E. ROBINSON, of Doylestown, Pa.

DIED.

ASHMEAD.—On the 13th instant, CHARLES F. ASHMEAD.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4732 Germantown avenue, below School street, Germantown, on Saturday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock.

COLLINGS.—On Tuesday morning, the 13th instant, MARGARET, wife of Jacob S. Collings, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 539 Market street, Camden, N. J., on Friday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CRUMP.—At Camden, N. J., on the morning of the 13th instant, ANNA, relict of the late W. H. Crump, in the 60th year of her age.

FLETCHER.—At his residence, Delanco, N. J., on Wednesday evening, November 14, THOMAS FLETCHER, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law M. M. Lukens, No 251 Pine street, on Saturday, the 17th instant at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

FOX.—On the 14th instant, ALFRED R. FOX, son of William and Julianna Fox, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 320 N. Second street, on Sunday morning, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HARDING.—On Sunday afternoon, November 11, JOHN HARDING, Jr., in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence Rabbit lane, near Gray's lane, Twenty-seventh Ward, on Friday morning, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Marcus Hook.

SMILEY.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of Thomas Smiley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1612 south street, on Friday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock.

ABOUT THE FIRST OF DECEMBER WE expect to have our *usual* full variety of Chests and Boxes of tools for lads and gentlemen. Several patterns we now have on hand. No more useful Christmas Gift could be selected.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JAPANNED TIN WARE, COMPRISING TEA Canisters, Dust Pans, Spice and Cake Boxes, Match Safes Lamps, Candlesticks Pepper and Dredge Boxes, Nutmeg Graters, etc. For sale with a general assortment of Housekeeping Hardware by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MALLEABLE IRON CLAMP SCREWS FOR Cabinet makers, Joiners, Pattern Makers, etc. Eight sizes in stock.
TRUMAN & SHAW
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15s Next door to Post Office.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN No. 220 PEAR Street. 11 7s

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES,
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 99 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 702 BROADWAY, New York.
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Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness.

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.

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Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and lost vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Important Government Litigation.

Suit for Imprisonment During the War.

Another Prize Fight.

Congressmen Gathering in Washington.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 15.

Suit Against the Government for Imprisonment.

In the case of William T. Smithson, the Rebel Washington banker, against Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for trespass damages, laid at $310,000, in the suit instituted by Messrs. Hughes, Denver, and Peck for the plaintiff, Mr. W. Y. Kendall has entered his appearance for the defendant, and, a plea of not guilty having been entered, the case stands for trial. It is not probable, however, that it will be reached at the present term of the Circuit Court.

The case excites great interest amongst parties imprisoned during the war, who propose entering suits in their own cases if the result in the Smithson case gives them encouragement.

Another Prize Fight.

The prize fight between English, of New York, and White, of Baltimore, is to take place on Wednesday morning next, on the Virginia shore, below Alexandria.

The Old State Department.

The derricks are being erected to-day to pull down the old State Department building.

Congressmen in Washington.

Members of Congress are arriving in considerable numbers, and engaging quarters for the winter.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Obituary—The New Police—Governor Swann—Extra Session of the Legislature—What it is to Do, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 15.—Mrs. Kitty Barnum, wife of the late David Barnum, of Barnum's Hotel, died yesterday, aged ninety-two.

All matters are moving harmoniously under the new Police Commissioners. There is an intense pressure for appointments.

There are now indications that Governor Swann will soon convene an extra session of the Legislature, the chief object of which is to declare the late municipal election in Baltimore was fraudulent, and to oust Mayor Chapman and the radical Council; also to amend the registry law, and either legalize or annul the recent November election.

Surrender of the Old Board of Baltimore Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—Messrs. Hindes and Woods, old Board of Commissioners, formally surrendered up everything this morning to the new Commissioners, who have fully entered on their duties at the Commissioners' office, where they are to-day receiving numerous applications for office.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Cumberland preferred, 66; Illinois Central scrip, 122; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 110½; Missouri 6s, 88; Erie Railroad, 52½; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, 113; Cleveland and

FINANCIAL.

The Sinking Fund Systems of Great Britain—Their Origin and Progress from 1717 to 1837, Etc.

The foundation of the present national debt of Great Britain, which is larger than that of any other nation, was laid in the latter part of the year 1692, during the reign of William and Mary, one hundred and seventy-four years ago. On the 15th of December of that year the House of Commons authorized the financial minister to borrow from the people for the use of the crown one million of pounds sterling. From that time the debt went on increasing in magnitude through the contest with Louis the Fourteenth of France, when it rose to fifty millions of pounds; through the war of Austrian succession, when it reached eighty millions, and on through other wars and difficulties with continental nations, until, during the administration of the first William Pitt, it had attained what was then thought to be the enormous proportions of one hundred and forty millions of pounds sterling, or less than seven hundred millions of dollars. The unsuccessful war to keep the American colonies in subjection added one hundred and thirty-three millions to the debt, and the great struggle with republican France and the Napoleonic war raised the debt to its culminating point; and when the beaten Emperor was finally and securely placed upon the island of St. Helena the national liabilities of England, consisting of funded and unfunded stock, aggregated eight hundred millions of pounds sterling, equal to four thousand millions of dollars.

The first sinking fund system of Great Britain was inaugurated in 1717 by Sir Robert Walpole, who was then First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury. The debt was then comparatively a mere bagatelle. Parliament, in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Walpole, enacted that all the public funds bearing a higher interest than five per cent. should be redeemed or converted into an annuity not exceeding five per cent., and that the surpluses arising as well from the proposed reduction of interest from six to five per cent., as from the excesses of the several taxes appropriated to the payment of interest, should be solely and unalienably applicable to the discharge of the principal of the national debt. The fund which was thus created was denominated a "Sinking Fund."

Ten years thereafter, in 1727, a further reduction of interest on the public stock, from five to four per cent., took place, by which this sinking fund was made to yield £1,200,000 per annum. In 1733, Mr. Walpole, thinking, no doubt, that his system was working too well, succeeded in getting an act through Parliament, granting him permission to rob the sinking fund of half a million of pounds, ostensibly for current expenses. The ice was thus broken. Depredations having been permitted to be made upon the admirable working of the system, it soon became comparatively valueless; and from 1733 to 1776, it can be said to have existed only in name. From the time of its adoption down to the breaking out of the war of the American revolution, it had contributed to the redemption of but twenty millions of the public debt.

It was charged upon Mr. Walpole that his system was used to foster corruption, and as evidence of the fact, a letter of his was published, in which he informed Cardinal de Fleury that he was compelled to subsidize King George II, and play Bank of England notes into the hands of one-half the members of Parliament, in order to maintain the successful workings of his own ideas, and to keep down the war spirit which was then inclined to be rampant. In one of his letters, Mr. Walpole said:—"Gold is a metal that has a prodigious effect in cooling hot blood and martial spirits. There is no impetuous warrior in the Parliament but a pension of two thousand pounds would make exceedingly gentle." The pensions thus referred to, were abstracted, it was alleged, from the sinking fund, and thus the main objects of Mr. Walpole's creation were defeated by his own acts.

The system itself could not be charged with any lack of machinery to do the work designed for it, but the numerous outrages that were permitted by special acts of Parliament to be perpetrated upon it, caused the public to distrust and to denounce the scheme as one fraught with injury to the finances of of the nation.

In 1786 William Pitt became Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Immediately after his instalment into the office of head of the finances, he set about working up a plan for the extinguishment of the national debt, which was then about five hundred and thirty millions of pounds. He brought forward a bill in Parliament for the appropriation of one million annually to the sinking fund, and in order to secure its reversion to its legitimate purposes, he stipulated that two hundred and fifty thousand pounds should be applied quarterly to the purchase of stock for the period of twenty-eight years, at the end of which time he calculated that the sinking fund would receive an income of four millions a year. Mr. Fox was at that time the great leader of the opposition, and he proposed that whenever a new loan should be made the sum in the hands of the Sinking Fund Commissioners should be deducted from the amount of the loan; for example, if six millions was authorized to be borrowed, and there should be one million in the sinking fund, the Commissioners should take that amount of the loan, so that in fact only £5,000,000 would be borrowed. As this amendment did not materially interfere with the ideas and plans of Mr. Pitt, he accepted it, and the act was passed. In 1792 Parliament added £200,000 to the £1,000,000 previously appropriated, which would have made the annual revenue to what has since been termed the "Old Sinking Fund" £1,200,000. But Mr. Pitt was not satisfied with this. He prevailed upon Parliament to pass another act, which provided that upon all sums thereafter borrowed by the Government, in addition to the taxes necessary to pay the interest, one per cent. should be imposed, to be applied to the redemption of the principal. This was termed the "New Sinking Fund," and it became the basis of Mr. Pitt's popularity as a financial minister. Under this system £10,500,000 of the public stock was redeemed in the year 1800, and in 1801 Government bonds to the amount of £11,000,000 more were paid off. The system was a pet of Mr. Pitt's and during the whole term of his administration, he applied himself assiduously to the keeping of it in working order and to laying by one per cent. annually for the discharge of the public debt. For a period of twenty years it worked harmoniously with all the ramifications of trade and finance, and seems to have given general satisfaction both to the Government and the people. From the commencement of the present century to the year 1814, when the financial affairs of the nation fell into new hands, the following sums were appropriated from the sinking fund to the redemption of the Government stock:—

1800	£10,550,004	1808	£16,064 962
1801	10,718 163	1809	16,181,689
1802	10 491 325	1810	16,456,643
1803	9,436 389	1811	17,894 284
1804	13 181,687	1812	20,733 354
1805	12 860,629	1813	24 246 059
1806	13,759,677	1814	27 522,230
1807	15 341 709		
Total in fifteen years			£235,623,939

It must not be understood by those not familiar with the financial history of Great Britain, that the national debt of that nation was diminished to the extent of the above amount; on the contrary, owing to the enormous expense which attended the carrying on the war with France, the obligations of the Government increased during the above period from £451,695,764 to £799,288,486. Great praise, however, was bestowed upon Mr. Pitt for the wisdom and ingenuity he displayed in all his financial arrangements. It was claimed that this policy tended to check extravagance, to keep down the spirit of speculation, and, above all, to teach the Government the necessity of preserving its faith and credit; and it was further considered, as we learn from contemporaneous history, that his sinking fund system saved the nation from impending bankruptcy. In those days there were financial croakers, but they formed a very small portion of the intelligent classes. On the part of those dissatisfied writers it was contended that Mr. Pitt's scheme caused the funds to fluctuate in value, and to animate a desire for stock-jobbing; that it withdrew capital from agriculture, manufactures, and commerce to be employed in the more idle, unproductive, and precarious business of speculation; that money-brokers, stock-jobbers, and gamblers accumulated large fortunes, while the public were impoverished, and that the amount paid into the sinking fund was just so many millions a year taken from the people for the purpose of keeping up the price of stock.

In 1814 the Right Honorable Nicholas Vansittart succeeded Mr. Pitt, who held the position twenty-seven years, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was well known that Mr. Vansittart had no more exalted idea of the new sinking fund system than merely to make it, like Mr. Walpole, subservient to his use. After permitting its accumulations to be applied to its legitimate purposes for six or seven years, he began to make inroads upon it. He first attacked the policy, and contended that the amount thus raised should be turned over to the current expenses of the Government instead of being appropriated for the redemption of stock.

He pointed to the sinking fund as being an engine of vast power, which he subsequently practically proved; and he thought there was great danger of the national debt being reduced too rapidly through its operation, and by such argument he succeeded at least in convincing himself that the whole system should be abolished or have only a nominal existence. Accordingly in 1824 he raised the flood-gates of this heretofore almost sacred fund, and changed the course of its current. The following table shows the amount of public stock redeemed under the administration of Mr. Vansittart from 1815 to 1837, a period of twenty-three years:—

1815	£22,559 683	1827	£2,886 528
1816	24,001 688	1828	7 281 414
1817	23,117,841	1829	4,934,807
1818	19,460,982	1830	2 732,162
1819	19,648,469	1831	3,496 216
1820	31,191,702	1832	7,364
1821	24,518,885	1833	1 439 261
1822	23,605 981	1834	2,501 866
1823	17,966 680	1835	1 942,111
1824	4,828,530	1836	2 232,142
1825	10 583,132	1837	1,932 671
1826	2 313,884		
Total for twenty-three years			£256,443 294

The sinking fund system having received its death-blow from Mr. Vansittart, the people became tired of it, and other means were talked of for the purpose of reducing the national debt, but nothing practical was found. The public finally became used to the burden, and even acquiesced in the sentiment that a great national debt was a great national blessing, or, as the Southern Rebels used to say, a blessing in disguise. All that was finally left for the extinguishment of the national debt was the old "world without end" annuity system, which only served to pension off annually a few old fogies.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE NEXT WORLD-GIRDLE.

Progress of the Russo-American Telegraph.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of October 17 gives the following details concerning the progress of the Russo-American Telegraph enterprise:—The Western Union Telegraph Company's barque *Clara Bell* is arrived from Glujiga Bay, at the head of the Ochotsk Sea. Her outward voyage was performed by way of Petropolovski, where she found orders to proceed to Ghijiga, which had been selected as the base of operations on the coast of the Ochotsk Sea. The Company's steamer *George S. Wright*, carrying Colonel Bulkley, the Engineer-in-Chief, arrived at Petropolovski on the 24th of July, and sailed on the 6th of August for Anadyr Bay and Norton Sound. The Russian corvette *Variag*, seventeen guns, which had been assigned to the service of the Telegraph Company, was at Petropolovski on the arrival of the *Wright*, and her captain reported at once to Colonel Bulkley for orders.

The *Variag* sailed on the 6th of August for the mouth of the Amoor by way of Ghijiga and Ochotsk, having on board Count P. Anossoff, Russian Commissioner to the Telegraph Company, and Thomas W. Knox, American journalist with the expedition, who proceeds overland from Nikolaeffsk to St. Petersburg. The *Variag* reached Ghijiga on the 15th of August, and sailed four days later for Ochotsk.

Major S. Abasa, Chief of the Asiatic Division of the Russo-American Telegraph, has established his headquarters at Ghijiga. During the past winter he explored in person the route between Ghijiga and Ochotsk, and determined the position of the lines for that distance. Captain Mahood explored the route from the mouth of the Amoor to Ochotsk, and joined Major Abasa at the latter point. At the same time Captain Kennon made a survey from Ghijiga to the Anadyr Bay, and located the route of the telegraph. Thus the whole distance from Behring Sea to the terminus of the line at the mouth of the Amoor has been explored and the route selected.

In the region around Ghijiga working parties are busy in the preliminary work, and will have a considerable quantity of poles ready by the end of summer. From Ghijiga to Ochotsk and the mouth of the Amoor the line mostly follows the valleys behind the coast range of mountains; but in some places follows the shores of the Ochotsk Sea. Timber is abundant on the most of the route, except in some places where mountain ranges are crossed, and in the region immediately around Ghijiga, where poles must be cut on the Ghijiga river and rafted as near as possible to the places where they will be used. Along the whole route, wherever laborers could be procured, they have been engaged and the work begun.

The natives throughout the whole region have shown themselves entirely friendly. Captain Macrae and St. Arnold travelled two months among the Tehuenties, and were kindly treated during the whole time. Major Abasa and Captain Kennon traveled among the Koraks on their route from Petropolovski to Ghijiga, and found them well disposed. The Koraks have offered to be ready with their dog teams to assist in transporting material whenever desired, and have contracted to supply any amount of reindeer meat for provisions. Major Abasa has purchased dog teams in Kamschatka and among the Koraks, and established fisheries for the preparation of a large supply of dog food.

The Government officials have been prompt in affording every assistance to Major Abasa and his subordinates, without waiting directions from St. Petersburg. Count Anossoff has issued orders to all the officials to render any desired service that may assist the completion of the line. As soon as the necessary material is received and distributed, the work will be pushed with great rapidity.

THE VOTE IN VENETIA.

The published total of the *plebiscite* in Venice and her island suburbs, writes a correspondent, displays the remarkable result that there are about 10,000 more plumpers for Victor Emanuel than there are voters, according to the lists made out before the election. The scrutiny has yet to take place, and it is not improbable that a considerable number of votes will be rejected; but it is only fair to say that, since the lists were made out, many families who had emigrated for political reasons have returned, besides soldiers and sailors who were formerly in the Austrian service. The numbers are:—

Number of votes given in Venice	34,004
Number of votes given in Murano, Burano, and Malamocco	2,496
Total	36 500
The number of Sì's given was	36,378
The number of Noes given was	7
The number null and void was	115
	36,500

Among the votes considered as null were certain which desired annexation to Italy under Emanuel as a constitutional King, but not his successors. This was perhaps the view taken by certain Garibaldians. There will be an under-surface plotting, doubtless, for many a long day to come, but Venice will surely have enough to do in striving to regain her old position as an actively commercial city.

There are constant complaints made against these hot-blooded Garibaldians, and it is time for the great and good man whose name they are dragging through the mire to speak out, and tell them that his Italy and their Italy needs healing, not irritation, and should be treated with tenderness rather than tumults. In spite of these public nuisances, the voting goes on steadily and triumphantly throughout the province. Padua, with her environs, has given 10,147 favorable votes, and no negatives. Vicenza, 81, city, 8800; province, 11,355; No, one. Mestre, 81, 2549, without a single No.

A few of the most sensible citizens begin to see that a much greater and more decisive expression of Italian unity has been given than could ever have appeared without the *plebiscite*, and that their country has won a grander victory by the use of the ballot-box than if her armies had snatched Venetia from Austria upon the field of battle.

ORIGIN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Press* writes:—Next to the political contest, the topic of conversation in our newspaper offices is the removal or resignation of D. H. Craig from the management of the Associated Press. The Associated Press, your readers will understand, is controlled exclusively by the New York papers, and the news is sold by them to other journals through the country. There are some interesting incidents connected with its origin. Long years ago, before the days of telegrapy, the *Sun* and *Herald* were the two great competing papers in the metropolis. The *Sun* was started by one Mr. Day, and soon fell into the hands of Moses Y. Beach, who now lives in wealthy retirement at Wallingford, Ct. Mr. Beach exhibited great enterprise in the management of the *Sun*, procuring, among other newspaper facilities, a flock of carrier pigeons, trained in England. By the aid of these pigeons Mr. Beach was enabled to outstrip all competitors and to astonish the public. They at first were kept at Sandy Hook, Halifax, and the points on the coast, to bring the foreign news to New York. For example, a man in a small yawl would intercept a vessel a few miles out from Halifax, and having obtained the news, would write it out and let free a pigeon, which would bring it hither. In time these pigeons were also stationed at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. By publishing a speech of Daniel Webster a few hours after its delivery at Boston, the *Sun* made a world-wide reputation for itself and increased its circulation fourfold. The Mexican war opened up a new field of enterprise for Mr. Beach. There was a strip of territory, sixty miles wide, at the West, over which the Government kept up communication but once a month. After the conflict began, Moses Beach despatched two of his sons to this remote region, who purchased some mules, and established, secretly and quietly, a private express of their own. Time after time, the *Sun* contained news of Scott's victorious progress, when the Government and other papers had not received a line from our absent legions. The Administration thanked Mr. Beach in the warmest manner for the news thus obtained. His competitors at length, after trying in vain for some time, discovered the manner in which the *Sun* got ahead of them. Thereupon, Bennett, of the *Herald*, Halleck, of the *Journal of Commerce*, and one or two others, called upon the *Sun* proprietor, and requested the privilege of sharing in the advantages and profits of the mule express. The request being refused, they told him they should start an express of their own. He then acceded to the request, and this was the origin of the Associated Press, which, a few years later, built the telegraphic line to Cape Race, purchased a steam sloop to intercept vessels, and now controls the news market of the country.

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Successor to W. L. FOULK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 1m

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PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH street, above Market.—B. C. EVERITT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20$

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART, No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 13smth$rp Below Fourth.

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FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

American and Geneva.

We call special attention to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

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Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

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No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

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Fine Jewelry,

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DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

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802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

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The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

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MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No 704 ARCH STREET,

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Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit CHESTNUT before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 9 6$

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

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Is now open for the accommodation of

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

Apply early. 8 25

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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 138 South TENTH Street,

9 18$ Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases. Razors Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 16 20 tjl

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BUFFALO ROBES,

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A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street,

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 6$

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR IRON HEAD BLOCKS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1866.

1. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until November 30, 1866, for furnishing Cast-Iron Head Blocks for National Cemeteries, delivered in quantities about as follows, viz:—

		Head Blocks		
At Boston, Mass	from	300	to	500
Providence, R. I	from	300	to	500
New Haven, Conn	from	300	to	500
New York City, N. Y	from	4,000	to	6,000
Philadelphia, Penna	from	3,000	to	3,300
Pittsburg, "	from	100	to	200
Frederick, Maryland	from	1,000	to	1,400
Cumberland, "	from	400	to	600
Baltimore, "	from	1,500	to	2 000
Annapolis, "	from	2,500	to	2,700
Point Lookout, "	from	2 500	to	4,000
Antietam, "	from	4 000	to	7,000
Wheeling, W. Va	from	100	to	200
Charleston (Kanawha C. H.)	from	200	to	300
Washington, D. C	from	20 000	to	25 000
Alexandria, Virginia	from	3,000	to	4,000
Fredericksburg, "	from	12,000	to	16,000
Winchester "	from	5 000	to	8,000
Harper's Ferry, "	from	1,000	to	1,500
Richmond, "	from	8,000	to	11,000
Hampton, "	from	3,000	to	4,000
Norfolk, "	from	700	to	1,500
City Point or Petersburg, Va	from	15,000	to	20,000
Newbern, North Carolina	from	1,000	to	1,500
Wilmington, "	from	25 000	to	3,000
Salisbury, "	from	500	to	600
Goldsborough, "	from	1,500	to	2,000
Charleston, South Carolina	from	600	to	1 000
Florence, "	from	500	to	3 000
Hilton Head, "	from	2 000	to	2 500
Beaufort, "	from	1,000	to	1,500
Savannah, Georgia	from	1,000	to	1,500
Marietta, "	from	4,000	to	7,000
Andersonville, "	from	12,000	to	13,000
Millen, "	from	1,500	to	2,000
Mobile, Alabama	from	700	to	1,000
Selma or Montgomery, Ala	from	2,000	to	2,000
Barrancas, Florida	from	500	to	1,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	from	3,000	to	4 000
Baton Rouge, "	from	2 000	to	2,500
Port Hudson, "	from	500	to	600
Brownsville, Texas	from	500	to	600
Brazos Santiago, "	from	200	to	300
Natchez, Mississippi	from	1,200	to	2,000
Vicksburg, "	from	15,000	to	25,000
Corinth, "	from	4,000	to	6,500
Memphis, Tennessee	from	8 000	to	12,000
Fort Donelson, "	from	2 000	to	3,000
Nashville, "	from	15 000	to	20,000
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn	from	3,000	to	4,500
Stone River, "	from	4,000	to	5 000
Chattanooga, "	from	6,000	to	10 000
Knoxville, "	from	2,500	to	3,000
Columbia, "	from	1,200	to	1,500
Louisville, Kentucky	from	4,000	to	5 000
Camp Nelson, "	from	2,000	to	2,500
Bowling Green, "	from	1,200	to	1,500
Lexington, "	from	1 000	to	1 200
Cairo, Illinois	from	6,000	to	8,000
Chicago, "	from	1,000	to	4 500
Springfield, "	from	600	to	1,200
Quincy, "	from	200	to	300
Rock Island, "	from	1,200	to	2,000
Jeffersonville, Indiana	from	800	to	1,000
Indianapolis, "	from	1,200	to	3,000
Jackson, Michigan	from	100	to	200
Cincinnati, Ohio	from	700	to	1,000
Columbus, "	from	300	to	2,400
Camp Denison, Ohio	from	300	to	400
Johnson's Island, Ohio	from	200	to	300
St. Louis, Missouri	from	4 000	to	5,000
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	from	3,000	to	4,000
Fort Leavenworth, "	from	1,000	to	1,500
Davenport, Iowa	from	100	to	200
Keokuk, "	from	800	to	1,000
Little Rock, Arkansas	from	2 000	to	2 500
Fort Smith, "	from	1 200	to	1,500
Omaha, N. T	from	1,400	to	2,000
San Francisco, California	from	200	to	1,000

2. The head blocks to be made in accordance with the specifications, and to conform strictly to the samples, both of which may be seen at the offices of the Depot or Chief Quartermasters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, (Ga.), Tallahassee, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Louisville, Cairo, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Columbus (Ohio), Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Little Rock, and San Francisco. Bids for San Francisco will be received until December 31, 1866.

3. They will be about nine (9) inches high, from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches long, and from three and a half (3½) to four and a half (4½) inches wide, with a flange around the bottom. They will be hollow, and will have a number cast on the back, and an inscription of the name, rank regiment, arm, company, or corps, and date of death of the deceased, cast in raised letters on the top. They must be cast of good stove-plate iron, weigh not less than twenty (20) pounds each, and be coated thoroughly by dipping in melted zinc.

4. Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same parties offer to supply more than one locality, it should be stated at what reduced price the articles would be furnished in the increased number.

5. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee or at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully and promptly executed. (The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.)

6. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory; and to delay the award not later than the first of January, 1867; and also, in some instances, to change the point of delivery of a portion of the head blocks, in which case a reasonable allowance for increased, or deduction for diminished, transportation will be made.

7. The time of delivery to be subject to future arrangements, sufficient time being allowed after the lists of names are furnished to the contractor.

8. The articles must conform rigidly to the sample, and will be subject to such inspection at the point of delivery as the Chief of the Bureau may direct.

9. The full name and Post Office address of the bidder should appear in the proposal.

10. Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Iron Head-Blocks," and be addressed "To the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General,

11 5 10t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. 1 11 1thstu3

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS

FOR

HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,

9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

WILLIAM S. GRANT

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

The Betrothal of Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, to the Cesarevitch of all the Russias—Extraordinary Ceremonies—The Holy Anointment, Etc. Etc.

Berlin Correspondence London Times, October 27.

On the 24th inst. the ceremony of the confirmation of Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, took place, in the Palace Chapel of St. Petersburg, and the second day after was followed by the solemn betrothal of the Royal lady to the Grand Duke Cesarevitch of all the Russias. The subjoined orders of ceremonies previously issued by the Lord Chamberlain will be found to convey an exact and, in their minute accuracy, almost graphic picture of the august formalities. The title and contents of the first order is as follows:—

Ceremonial Sanctioned by his Majesty for the Holy Anointment of her Royal Highness Maria Sophia Frederica Dagmar, Princess of Denmark.

I. On the day appointed for the Holy Anointment of her Royal Highness, the ladies and gentlemen enumerated below will assemble at 10 A. M. in his Majesty's Winter Palace:—The members of the Privy Council, the Senators, *Dames de Palais*, Ladies in Waiting, Ladies of the Bedchamber, Mistresses of the Robes, and all functionaries and cavaliers of the Court; the members of the Danish Embassy, the Adjutants-General and Majors-General of his Majesty's suite; the Flugel Adjutants, the adjutants of the Imperial Princes, the Generals and the Staff officers of the Guards, the army and navy; the gentlemen and ladies presented at Court; the nobility, the chief of the St. Petersburg municipal authorities, and the Russian and foreign merchants distinguished by honorary titles.

The ladies are to appear in Russian costume, the gentlemen in gala uniform.

II. The clergy, the members of the Privy Council, and the Danish Legation are to assemble in the Royal Chapel, the clergy ranging themselves round the altar. All the other persons indicated above will meet in the apartments specified in the notifications issued.

III. Upon the Minister of the Imperial Household informing his Majesty that all summoned have arrived, the members of the Imperial Family and their attendants, having formed into procession, will repair to the Chapel Royal in the following order:—

1. The Equerries in Ordinary and Chief Equerries of his Imperial Majesty. 2. The Masters of the Ceremonies and the Chief Master of the Ceremonies. 3. The Chamberlains and Chamber junkers, the younger in advance. 4. The Court functionaries of the two first classes, two abreast, the younger in advance. 5. Their Imperial Majesties, the Lord Emperor and the Lady Empress, followed by the Minister of the Imperial Household, and the *du jour* Adjutant-General. Flugel Adjutants, and Majors-General of his Majesty's suite. 6. Her Royal Highness Maria Sophia Frederica Dagmar, Princess of Denmark. 7. His Imperial Highness the Lord Successor to the Throne, Cesarevitch Alexander Alexandrovitch. 8. Their Imperial Highnesses the Lords Grand Dukes Vladmir and Alexis Alexandrovitch. 9. Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Constantine Nicholayevitch, with the Lady Grand Duchess Alexandra Josephovna and the Lord Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch. 10. Their Imperial Highnesses the Lord Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholayevitch the elder, with the Lady Grand Duchess Alexandra Petrovna, and the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholayevitch, the younger. 11. Their Imperial Highnesses the Laeles Grand Duchesses Maria Alexandrovna and Olga Constantinova. 12. Her Imperial Highness the Lady Grand Duchess Yekaterina Michailovna. 13. His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Alexander of Hesse. 14. Their Imperial Highnesses the Prince Romanoff, Dukes of Leuchtenberg, Nicholas and George Maximilianovitchi, and the Princess Romanova, Duchess of Leuchtenberg, Eugene Maximilianovna. 15. His Imperial Highness Prince Peter Georgievitch of Oldenburg, and his Highness Prince Alexander of Oldenburg. 16. His Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg, Duke of Saxony. 17. The *Dames de Palais*, Ladies in Waiting, Ladies of the Bedchamber, and Mistresses of the Robes to her Majesty and their Imperial Highnesses; the Mistress of the Robes to her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, and the Governess to the Imperial Bride, two and two, the elder in advance. All the other invited guests are to follow in the rear.

IV. On entering the chapel their Imperial Majesties and Highnesses will be met by the Archbishop Metropolite and the clergy.

V. His Majesty the Lord Emperor will condescend to lead her Royal Highness Princess Maria Sophia Fredrica Dagmar to the most Holy Metropolite. The sacra of the sacred anointment of her Royal Highness will then be proceeded with, according to the rules of the Church. On its conclusion Holy Mass will be performed. While the hymn of the Holy Communion is being sung, Her Majesty the Lady Empress will condescend to conduct the anointed Orthodox Princess to the Altar to kiss the sacred images and to receive the Holy Communion.

VI. When Mass is over their Imperial Majesties and their Highnesses the Lord Successor to the Throne Cesarevitch and the Orthodox Princess will condescend to receive the congratulations of the clergy in the chapel, after which the illustrious members of the Imperial family return to their apartment in the order in which they came.

What follows is a literal translation of the second order:—

Ceremonial sanctioned by his Majesty for the Betrothal of his Imperial Highness the Lord Successor to the Throne Cesarevitch, Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovitch, to her Royal Highness the Orthodox Princess.

1. On the second day after the holy anointment the gentlemen and ladies enumerated below will assemble at half-past 12 at noon in his Majesty's Winter Palace. (Here follows the same list as that in the previous *ceremonial*, only with the addition of all the foreign diplomats, with their ladies.)

Clauses two and three are an exact copy of the two so marked in the order just given. (The ceremony of betrothal being, under the Greek ritual, nearly as binding as marriage itself, is also performed in the Chapel Royal.)

4. On entering the chapel, their Imperial Majesties and their Highnesses will be met by the Archbishop Metropolite, the members of the Holy Synod, and the higher clergy, with the crucifix and holy water.

5. His Imperial Majesty will condescend to conduct the Lord Successor to the Throne Cesarevitch and his illustrious Bride to the centre of the chapel, after which his Majesty returns to his seat. The ceremony of betrothal will then commence according to the ritual of the Church.

6. On a raised dais, in front of the sacred portal, will be placed a desk with the Holy Gospel and crucifix upon it.

7. The rings of betrothal, previously laid on golden salvers on the altar, will at the proper moment be handed the Archbishop Metropolite. The ring of his Imperial Highness will be taken from the altar by the Confessor of their Imperial Majesties, and the ring of her Highness by the religious instructor of the illustrious children of their Majesties.

8. The Most Holy Metropolite having received both rings, will offer up the usual prayers, and place them on the hands of the Lord Successor to the Throne Cesarevitch and the Orthodox Princess.

9. Her Imperial Majesty the Lady Empress will then condescend to proceed to the centre of the church and exchange the rings.

10. At this moment fifty-one rounds will be fired by the artillery.

11. In the prayers following the ceremony a passage will be inserted on behalf of the Orthodox Lord Cesarevitch, Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovitch, and his affianced bride, the Orthodox Lady, Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna.

12. On the conclusion of the ecclesiastical ceremony, the illustrious affianced pair will condescend to return thanks to their Majesties, the Lord Emperor and Lady Empress, after which all members of the Imperial family step forward and offer their congratulations.

13. While receiving the congratulations, the Lord Successor to the Throne Cesarevitch will stand beside his affianced bride.

14. The arch-priests and other clergy will kneel down and offer up a form of thanksgiving. When the prayer for the preservation of the Imperial family is intoned by the Protodiacon, a salvo of 31 guns will be fired.

15. After prayers the members of the Holy Synod and the higher clergy will offer their congratulations to their Imperial Majesties and the illustrious affianced couple.

16. Their Imperial Majesties and all members of the Imperial family will then condescend to return to their apartments in the order above mentioned, with the exception that the Lord Successor to the Throne Cesarevitch will condescend to wait by the side of his illustrious bride.

17. On the same day a festal banquet will be spread in the Hall of St. Nicholas, in the Imperial Palace, for the ladies and gentlemen of the three highest grades of the service. The ladies and gentlemen of the Danish legation will be among the invited guests.

18. When the guests have taken their seats, their Imperial Majesties will be advised of it by the Lord Chamberlain, and proceed to the Hall with the members of their august family and their attendants.

19. Opposite their Majesties will be placed the members of the Holy Synod, the Bishops and Archbishops, the members of the Privy Council, and the Danish Minister. To the right of the Imperial family the ladies of the Court, the Mistress of the Robes of her Danish Majesty, and the Governess of the illustrious bride will be arranged. Opposite to the Ladies-in-Waiting, the other ladies of the first three grades will take their seats according to senority; and to the left the gentlemen of the first three grades according to seniority. The Lord High Steward and the Steward (*Ober Hofmarschalle* and *Hof-Marschalle*) will stand behind the chairs of their Majesties with their wands of office. Their Majesties and their Imperial Highnesses will be served at dinner by the Chamberlains and the other high personages, by the Chamber-junkers (*Kammerherren* and *Kamme-Junker*).

21. Vocal and instrumental music will be performed during dinner.

22. The toasts will be accompanied with flourishes of trumpets and salvos of artillery. When the health of their Majesties is drunk, 51 guns will be fired, the health of the illustrious betrothed couple will elicit 31 rounds, that of their Royal Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark 31 rounds, and that of the clergy and all faithful subjects 31 rounds.

23. Goblets of wine will be handed to their Majesties by the Royal Cup-bearer to the Lord Successor ;of the Throne Cesarvitch and the members of the Imperial family by the functionaries of their several Courts, and to the other high personages by Chamberlains and Chamber-junkers.

24. On the conclusion of the banquet, their Majesties and the whole Imperial family will return to their private apartments in the same order as before.

25. On the evening of the same day a ball will be given in St. George's Hall, in the Imperial Palace, to which all persons of note of both sexes, the foreign ministers and their ladies, and all those presented at Court will receive invitations.

26. Before the ball the ladies and gentlemen of the Diplomatic Body will offer their congratulations to the affianced pair in the concert hall.

27. On the same day the bells of all the churches will be rung, and in the evening the town will be illuminated.

The ceremony of anointment is thus referred to in the St. Petersburg *Vyest*:—

"It is impossible to give utterance to the feelings filling our breasts when attending the ceremony of the Holy Anointment of the Princess Marie Sophie Dagmar. In a white robe, with her youthful locks unadorned, and no jewels on her Royal person, she made her appearance in the chapel. Her innocent, spotless soul, ascending in prayer to her Maker, did not admit of worldly vanities. Her spirit was lost in sublime aspirations. The Metropolite of Novogorod and St. Petersburg, surrounded by an assembly of bishops, had only an humble Christian before him in the *trapezia* (entrance-hall) of the chapel, praying for reception into our Orthodox Church. The questions prescribed by the ritual the Princess answered in a loud ringing voice. We were surprised at her correct pronunciation of the ancient Sclavonic language of the Church. The examination lasted about half an hour, when the Archbishop led the Princess into the interior of the chapel, the clergy chanting the hymn, 'God reward her and bless her.' The crowd then pressing into the church prevented our seeing the remainder of the ceremony. On leaving the church, a pink ribbon round her neck indicated that the young Princess, after embracing orthodoxy, had, according to custom, been touched by the Holy Cross. May this rite of salvation retain its life-giving power during the earthly pilgrimage of our beautiful Princess!"

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1866.

Will be sold, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, on MONDAY, November 19, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Armory-Square Depot, Seventh street, below Pennsylvania avenue, the following described property:—

About 19,000 Axes; 13,500 Picks; 14,000 Hatchets, and
About 19 000 Axe Handles; 9000 Pick Handles, and 12,000 Hatchet Handles.

These goods are NEW and IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, and were manufactured by Hunt Manufacturing Co; Collins & Co.; William Mann, Jr.; Beatty & Co., and others.

ALSO, ABOUT

7500 Great-coats—brown, black, and grey.
4000 Infantry Overcoats—black.
250 Cavalry Jackets.
1900 pairs Trowsers—black. All new goods.

Together with a lot of Condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of—

Greatcoats,	Knapsacks and Haversacks,
Infantry Overcoats,	Spades,
Sack Coats,	Shovels,
Jackets,	Axes,
Hats,	Camp Kettles,
Caps,	Mess Pans,
Woollen and Rubber Blankets,	Large lot of Tents and Tent Poles, Old Rope,
Bed Sacks,	Rags, etc.
Metallic Scales,	

Goods must be removed within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By command of
General D. H. RUCKER.
Assistant Quartermaster-General
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
11 6 11t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,
On THURSDAY,
22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.—

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
600 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal. 36.
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A.,
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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER &c., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
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MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.
Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon.
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NO MORE CONSUMPTION
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all Diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable It is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL, in London, for Consumption; and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders green sickness, muscular pains and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all bitters offered to the public, is liquid colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANÆMIA.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anæmia and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions overwork, general debility and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'S, Chemists, No. 47 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at M. M FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street
In Philadelphia, at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists. 8 2 thf

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE,
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box
in Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail, post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 6 11 5

SAMARITAN'S GIFT;
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN ISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scaies Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the virus. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drug have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A LOSING CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KLEIN, German physician. Dr Klinkein treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine treets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLIcation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
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FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
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No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov., Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3,000 or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

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Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety

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GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 11 6m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 11
Premiums	1,162,308 85
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1865
$11,467 53.	$710 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 23d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
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SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 Nos. 126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
On and after October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·20 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·20 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·35 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 53 A. M and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 5 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·02 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation ..... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class ..... 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class..... 1·50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 6·45

The American Union Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

I was glad when I read in your paper yesterday an article with this caption:—"Suffering at the South—The Necessity for Adopting Measures of Relief." As the Secretary of the American Union Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, I had the day before received, read, and pondered over three letters from our teachers at Macon, Atlanta, and Athens, Ga., in which the poverty, destitution, and suffering of the women and children especially were depicted. And I asked myself, What more can I do for these wretched people than I have already done to awaken sympathy in their behalf?

The Commission, two months since, advised me to place an appeal in one or two of our leading daily papers, and keep it there, so that it might be read by all. I did so, and it has been published every other day until the present time; and yet, I am sorry to confess, not one single article of clothing has been received. I am well aware that our people could not be expected to feel that deep sympathy for the south, under existing circumstances, which they would have felt had there been no war; and yet it is certain we can never excuse ourselves, if, with our barns filled and our coffers overflowing, we allow our countrymen to perish.

One teacher writes us, "You asked me to make myself fully acquainted with the condition of the families whose children attend our schools. I have done so; and this manifestation of interest in their suffering condition has brought many a suppliant to our doors. But you have sent nothing for their relief." Our reply was immediately returned—"Our appeal to the public has met with no response. What has been required to keep the teachers at their post the citizens of the two States have thus far generously contributed; but this year we have received nothing in the way of food or clothing. Another teacher writes, 'Our children are very thinly clad, and one hundred and fifty have no shoes upon their feet, and it is almost impossible to obtain meal enough to support life. Their homes are in miserable tents or shanties. The very poorest of the inhabitants of Atlanta are under our care.'"

Having mailed the letter referred to above, we were about to send a similar reply to the second, when our attention was directed to the article in your valuable paper, and we then said, No, there is sympathy left yet in some hearts, and we will make another appeal in behalf of those whom God in His providence has called us to care for."

Citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, will you help us? Your Commission has done and is doing a noble work in the way of education. Hundreds of the youth gathered into our schools are the children of fathers who supported the old flag of our country in the bloody strife, and who now lie by the side of your own kinsmen in soldiers' graves, and their widows and orphan children now stretch out their hands to you for bread. Must we say to them, "You plead in vain?" Or will you, with that liberality for which you have always been distinguished, say to us, your representatives, "Feed the hungry, clothe the naked, instruct the ignorant, and save the lost?"

Contributions in money or stores will be most thankfully received by Samuel V. Merrick, President; William Struthers, Treasurer, No. 1022 Market street; Joseph Parker, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210 Chesnut street.

NEW JERSEY AFFAIRS.

MASS MEETING OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF CAMDEN—SPEECHES BY HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, JUDGE VAN VLEET, OF TEXAS, AND CALVIN PEPPER, ESQ., SPECIAL AGENT OF THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE COUNCIL.

A meeting was held last evening in Macedonia Church, South Camden, and was a brilliant affair. Many of the citizens of Camden, members of the Union League, came down to witness the occasion and listen to the speeches. The church will hold several hundred people, and it was densely crowded. The President of the meeting was the Rev. Mr. Bayer, who introduced the Hon. James M. Scovel as the first speaker.

Mr. Scovel delivered a long and earnest address, which, for want of space, we are unable to give at length. We give the following extracts, which embrace the pith of his remarks:—

Mr. Scovel first reviewed the history of slavery in this and other countries, showing its pernicious effects upon the cause of liberty and justice. To-day, he then said, it clamors for the North to pay a debt of $4,000 000,000, which it created in a Rebellion of wicked weakness against righteous strength. It invokes the dead Democracy. It calls the spirits, but they will not come. For we say of Democracy, as the sister of Lazarus said, "By this time he (is) stinketh, for he hath been dead four days already!" Democracy died four years ago; and you might as well expect Magala to chaunt the Chicago-Vallandigham platform as to expect any aid from the party in which John Morrissey, Fernando Wood, and Alderman William McMullen are shining lights!

But, my friends, we do not propose to give into the hands of traitors the management of this Government. The jewel of Liberty cost us too much in the last four years. We propose to keep it in the family of freedom, and we are here to ask the black man to help do it.

Abraham Lincoln promised to the loyal black man emancipation and with it the right to have a voice in the Government which controls him. The African, he said, was "the ward of the nation." "Yes," said Stanton, "a ward in Chancery." Now we propose to remember the promises made by our honest President, for, in his language, "The promise, having been made, must be kept."

Mr. Scovel concluded as follows:—

Then the master elements, invincible in battle, stronger and brighter after five years' struggle, will prove of such heavenly temper that treason may essay its bravest blows, stoop in its attempts to conquer inside or outside the White House, while our army, with banners—the loyal liberty-loving people—will laugh to scorn the bravados of Presidential malice, which arrogantly exclaims:—

"I am Sir Oracle,
When I ope my mouth
Let no dog bark."

"And having won the fight which forever establishes the fact that no solid power can rest on falsehood, perjury, or injustice, is the security of the future. Every American citizen will cheerfully admit, what ought never to have been denied, that it is the great fundamental principle of the American Government that legislation shall guide every political change, and that somewhere within the United States there is always a permanent organized legal authority, which shall guide the tottering footsteps of those who seek to restore governments which are disorganized and broken down.

At the conclusion of Mr. Scovel's remarks Mr. Calvin C. Pepper, of Norfolk, Va., special agent of the National Suffrage Council, was introduced. He spoke in substance as follows:—

A State Council was organized in June last, in New Jersey, and some councils have been organized in other States, and they have all agreed that New Jersey should lead off with certain suits at law, to be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision and adjudication. The Council have commenced their suits for the recognition and enforcement of the right of impartial suffrage, two in this State and one in Delaware, and it is supposed that one of these suits will reach the Supreme Court in December. Eminent counsel have been employed, and there is no doubt but that it will be decided soon.

He was frequently applauded throughout his able address.

Judge Van Vleet, of Texas, was then introduced and made a few remarks.

THE PROPHET ZADKIEL.

Under this pseudonym, Lieutenant Morrison, of the English navy, announces himself, and perhaps fills his pockets, by publishing an almanac, which has a great circulation, because it is filled with mysterious outgivings of prophecy, which he calls the lessons of the science of astrology. His theory is, that the Creator has "united the whole world together in one bond of sympathy. It results therefrom that the stars which constitute the twelve signs of the zodiac are governed by His angels," and through them the stars govern us. The material bodies have not of themselves any power, but each is inhabited by a spiritual being, good or evil, and these spirits rule mankind, to their health or hurt. The almanac for 1867 gives us, under the month of January, the following general instructions:—

"LUNAR INFLUENCES.—On the 2d, 7th, 12th, 16th, 25th, 30th days, trade, deal with merchants, bankers or clergymen; begin new undertakings. On the 2d, 7th, 12th, 21st, 26th, 31st, woo, marry, engage female servants, visit or invite friends. On the 1st, 10th, 15th, 23d, 27th, deal with surgeons, military men, cutlers, etc. On the 10th, 15th, 29th, P. M., ask favors, seek employment. On the 3d, 9th, 14th, 23d, 29th, travel, write, deal with lawyers, booksellers; send children to school, or apprentice youths, etc. On the 6th, 19th, 23d, deal with farmers and old folk."

Under the same month we are told that "the year opens with the slow and frigid Saturn in Scorpio, when he brings troubles upon Norway, Morocco, and the kingdom of Fez." On the other hand, "the benefic Jupiter passes the degree culminating in the figure for London." This, it seems, bespeaks some great reform in the laws of England; in the words of the prophet, "Yes, Reform shall rule, in defiance of Tory malice and opposition." In February the position of Saturn in Scorpio "brings grief upon the old man," Pius IX, who will feel the square of the Sun and Saturn on the 12th of this month." In March "the King of Wurtemberg may be pushed off his stool if he do not take very prudent precautions." The unfortunate kingdom of Fez will be in trouble. Louis Napoleon will be "peaceably deposed." In April the latter "will accomplish the great purpose of his being, and become master of his own destiny." We will not extend these citations. It is said that the yearly sales of the "Zadkiel Almanac" reach forty or fifty thousand, and yield a considerable income to the self-styled "prophet."

The Pope Ready to Die for his Rights.

In an Allocution, delivered by the Pope, in full Consistory, at Rome, on the 29th of October, his Holiness took decided ground against the suppression of the religious orders, the secularization of ecclesiastical property, the law of civil marriage, and other acts of the Italian Government. He also protests against the invasion of the Pontifical provinces, and the project of making Rome the capital of Italy. He also declared that the temporal power is indispensable to the independence of the spiritual power, and that he is ready even to suffer death for the maintenance of the sacred rights of the Holy See, and, if necessary, to seek in another country the requisite security for the better exercise of his apostolic ministry.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,

OFFER

1000 Hats at 75 cents.
500 Hats at $1·00.
500 Hats at $2·00,

In Gladiator, Turban, Bistori, La Cataline, and ALL THE FRENCH SHAPES, made of the best materials, and in all the new shades.

We also offer a full line of

MILLINERY GOODS,

At 25 Per Cent. Below the Wholesale Prices.

FREEMAN & CO.,

10 26 2mrp Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Great Sacrifice in Millinery Goods

RETAILING AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.

In order to prepare for new attractions, the undersigned are now selling at fabulously low prices, a large and choice assortment of elegantly selected PARIS MILLINERY, consisting of

BONNETS,
HATS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
DRESS CAPS,
RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

This is one of the most superb and attractive selections of Millinery Goods in the market, embracing only the latest styles and Novelties of the season. Many of these goods, of less finer fabric, are selling elsewhere at nearly double the price here asked.

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No. 904 WALNUT Street,
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BONNETS AND HATS,

LATEST STYLES.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BONNET MATERIALS

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NO. 13 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

We are Now Closing Our Entire Stock of
Black and Colored Bonnet Velvet,
Gros d'Afrique Royal Velvet,
All Widths of Colored and Black Ribbons,
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons,
Artificial Flowers,
Ostrich and Fancy Feathers,
Lace Edgings, Etc. Etc. Etc.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

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JAMES S. CLAXTON,

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A LARGE VARIETY

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Colored Sunday-School Cards,

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At very moderate prices.

We have SMALL EXPENSES, and can afford to sell with

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Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m

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Also Fixtures, Glass Show-case, Fire Proof and lease of premises for three years. Now open for examination. 11 14 2t

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DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere, in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.

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I have a large stock of every variety of

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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

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